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Reference	IOR/L/PS/12/2084
Title	Coll 6/18 'Arabia: Migration of Hejazis from Hejaz to Transjordan'
Date(s)	30 Aug 1931-4 Apr 1932 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 file (52 folios)
Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Copyright for document	Public Domain

About this record

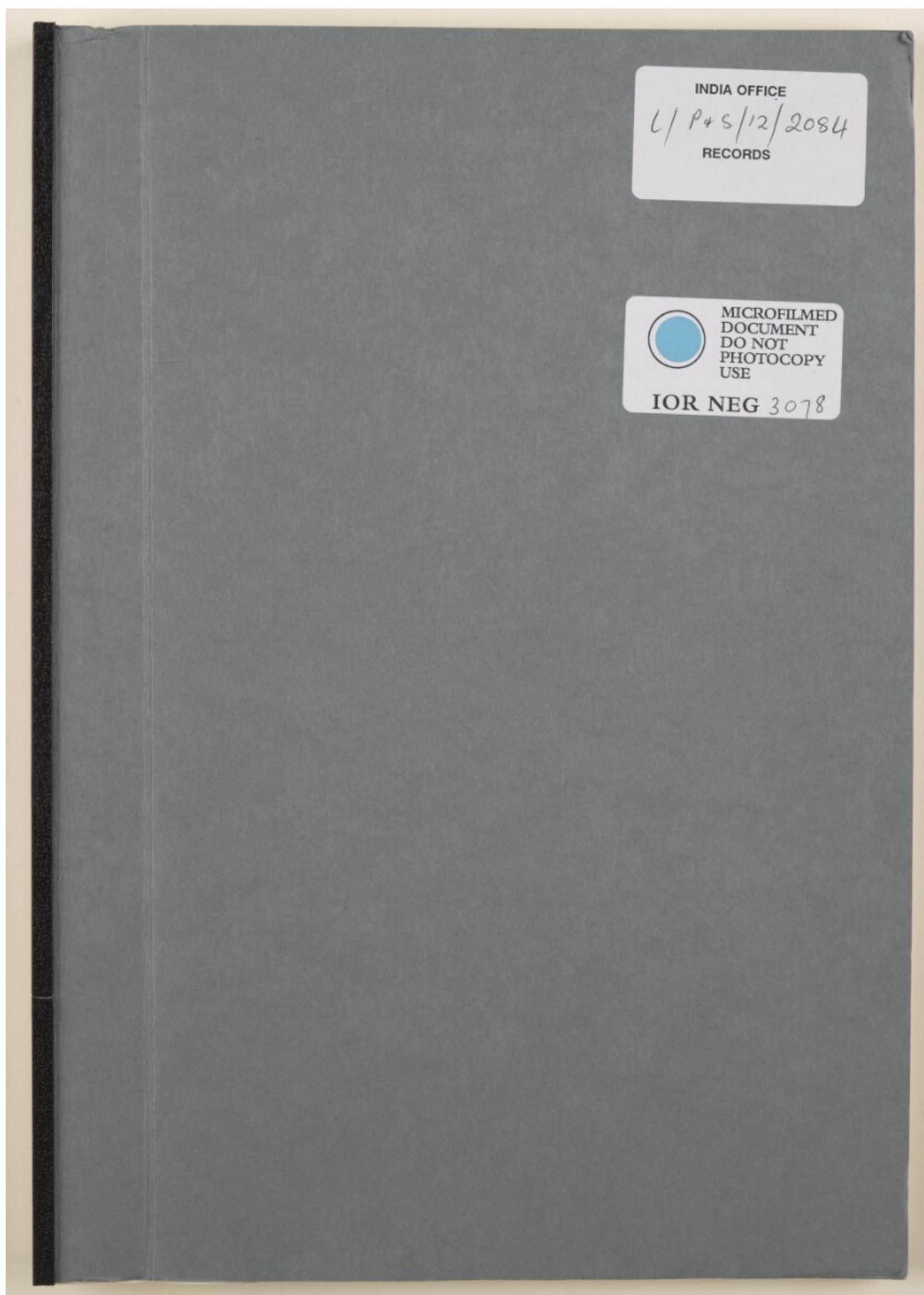
This file is concerned with the migration of Hejazis from Hejaz to Transjordan.

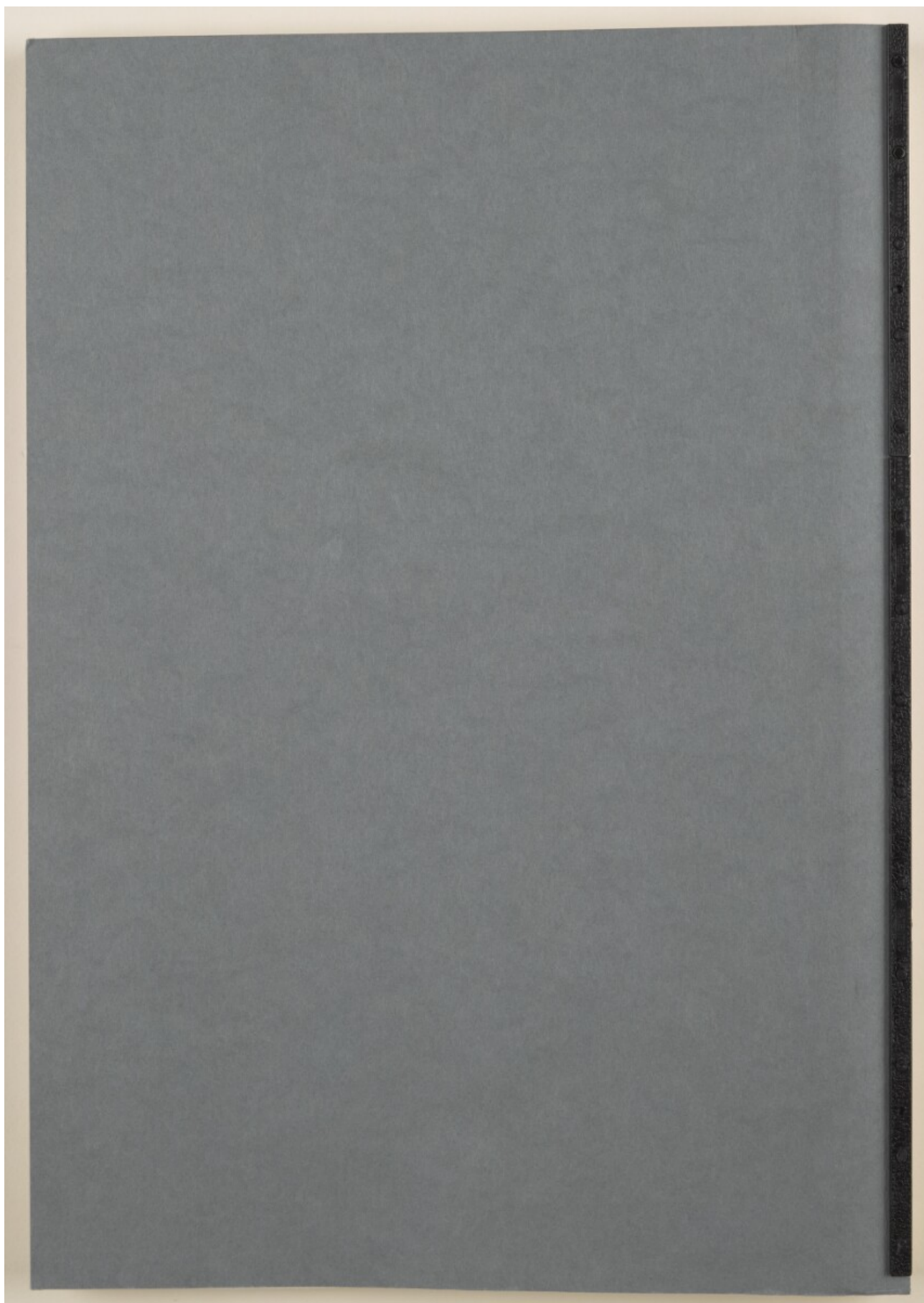
The file consists of copies of Foreign Office and Colonial Office correspondence, which discuss rumours of disaffection among Hejazi tribesmen, and of their desertion from the Hejaz to Transjordan. The correspondence also discusses allegations made in the Hejazi press that the tribesmen are being enticed into Transjordan, and subsequent reports that the Amir of Transjordan [ʿAbdullāh bin Ḥusayn al-Hāshimī] has disclaimed any responsibility for the rumoured migrations.

The file's principal correspondents are His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Jedda (Cecil Gervase Hope Gill), the British Minister at Jedda (Sir Andrew Ryan), the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Acting High Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan (Mark Aitchison Young), and various officials of the Foreign Office.

In addition to letters and telegrams, the file includes a memorandum by Sir Andrew Ryan which recounts his interview with the Amir of Transjordan, in Amman, on 13 February 1932.

The file includes a divider which gives a list of correspondence references contained in the file by year. This is placed at the back of the correspondence.



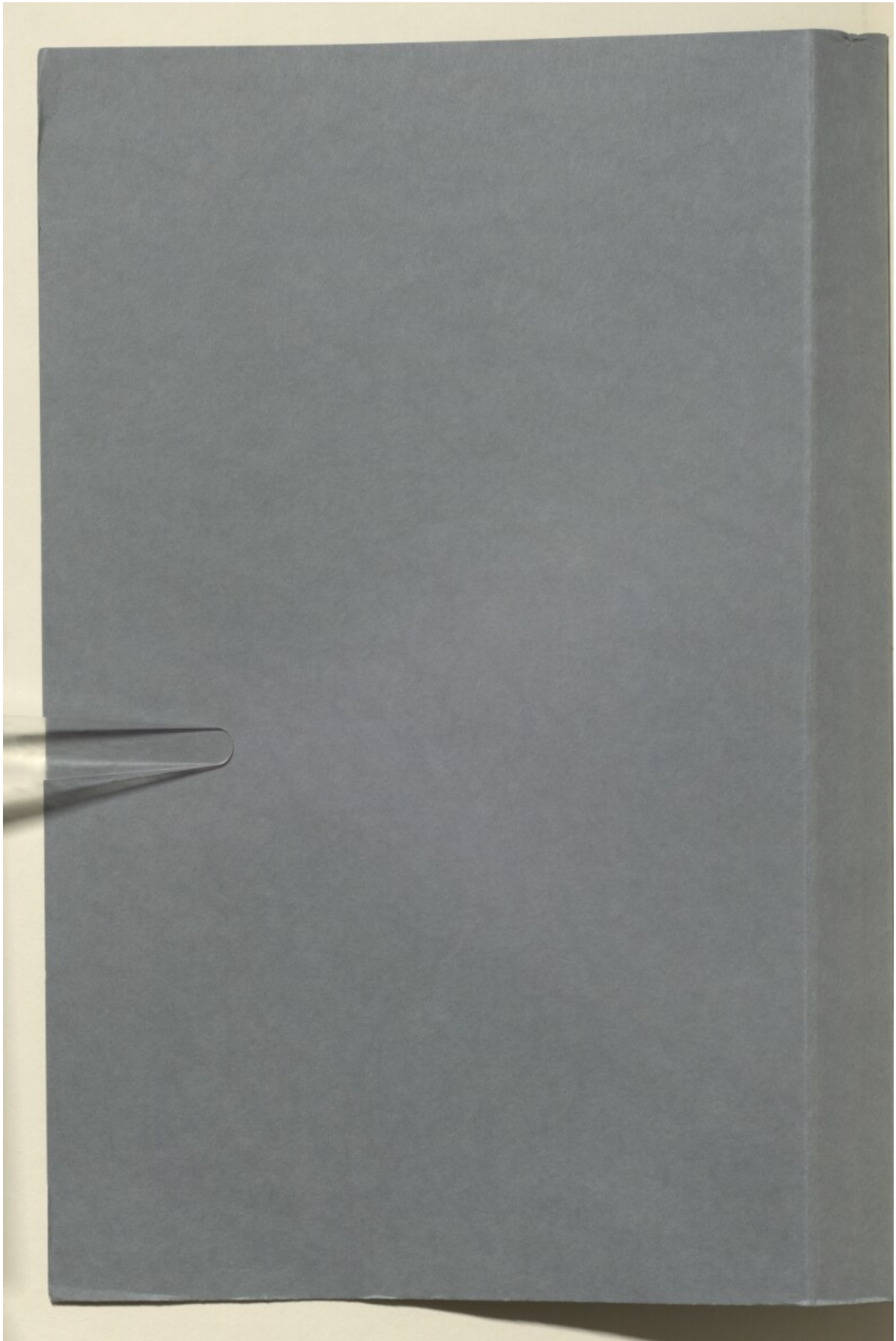














Previous File :
Next File :

IOR: L/P&S/12/2084

No. 6
File 18

POLITICAL (EXTERNAL) DEPARTMENT.
COLLECTION.

GENERAL HEADING { Arabia

SUB-HEAD { Migration of Hejazis from Hejaz
to Transjordan

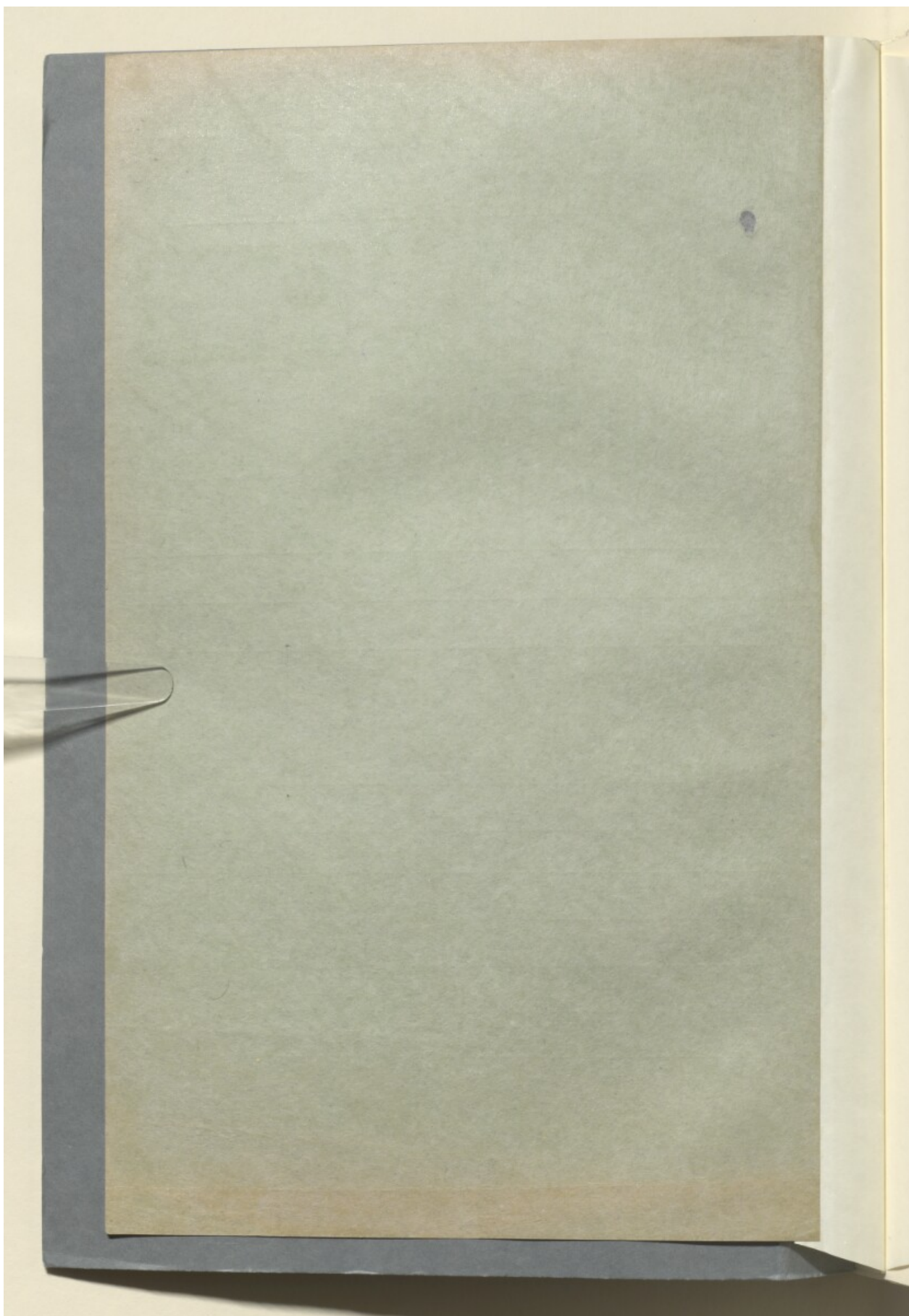
Notes :

This File contains the following papers :—

YEAR.	
1931	P.Z. 5947. 6449. 6936. 7055. 7196. 7460. 7758. 7846. 1000/6
1932	P.Z. 1055/6 1823
19	P.
19	P.
19	P.
19	P.
19	P.
19	P.

Papers may be removed from or placed within this File only by the Political Registry.

4957 1000 1230





(2) 2

Notes.

Minute Paper.

Register No.
P. 2
1833 / 32

SECRET.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 19 .
Rec.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To			
Under Secretary	30. 3.	MS	Relations between Transjordan & the
Secretary of State...			Hejaz - Najd.
Committee.....	31	MS	—
Under Secretary....			Conversation between Sir A. Ryan & the Amir
Secretary of State...			Abdullah.

Copy of _____ to _____

FOR INFORMATION.

The record of this interest is of considerable interest. The Amir shrewdly sees that the present is hardly the moment to give his long delayed recognition to the land as King of the Hejaz.

A.F. Harley
24.3.32.

Para. 8 shows Sir A. Ryan as a virtuoso in thin-ice-skating.

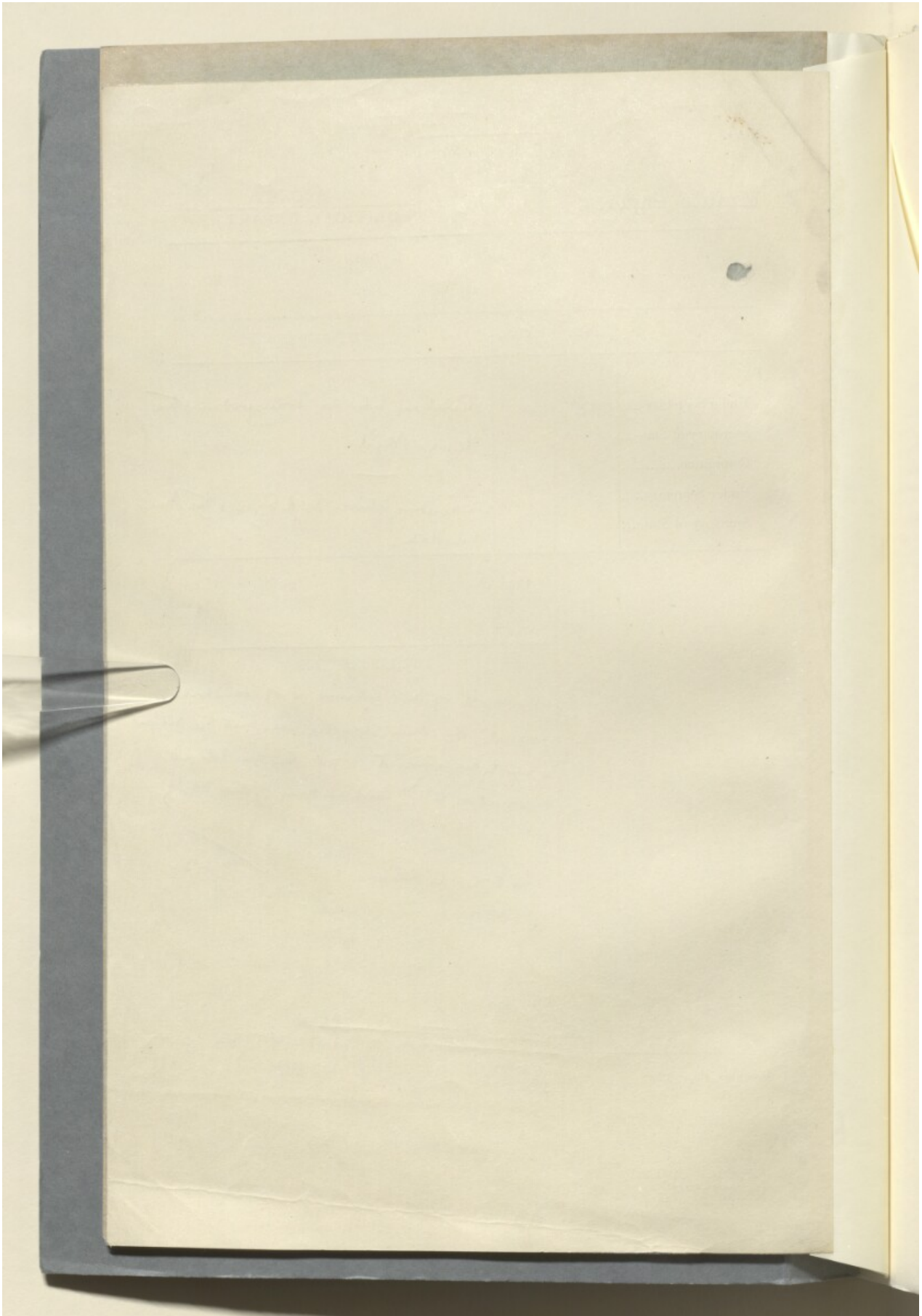
W. H. M. 29/3

Previous Papers: 4/4

4/4

29A 2000 5.31

SEEN
POLITICAL COMMITTEE.
4 APR 1932





INDEXED
In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 6/241/1201/25
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

P.Z.
1833

India.
copy

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for
India and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
21st March, 1932.

769/32

Reference to previous correspondence:
Mr Warner's letter to Mr. Blamson
no. 8 509/76/25 of 3rd February, 1932

Description of Enclosure.

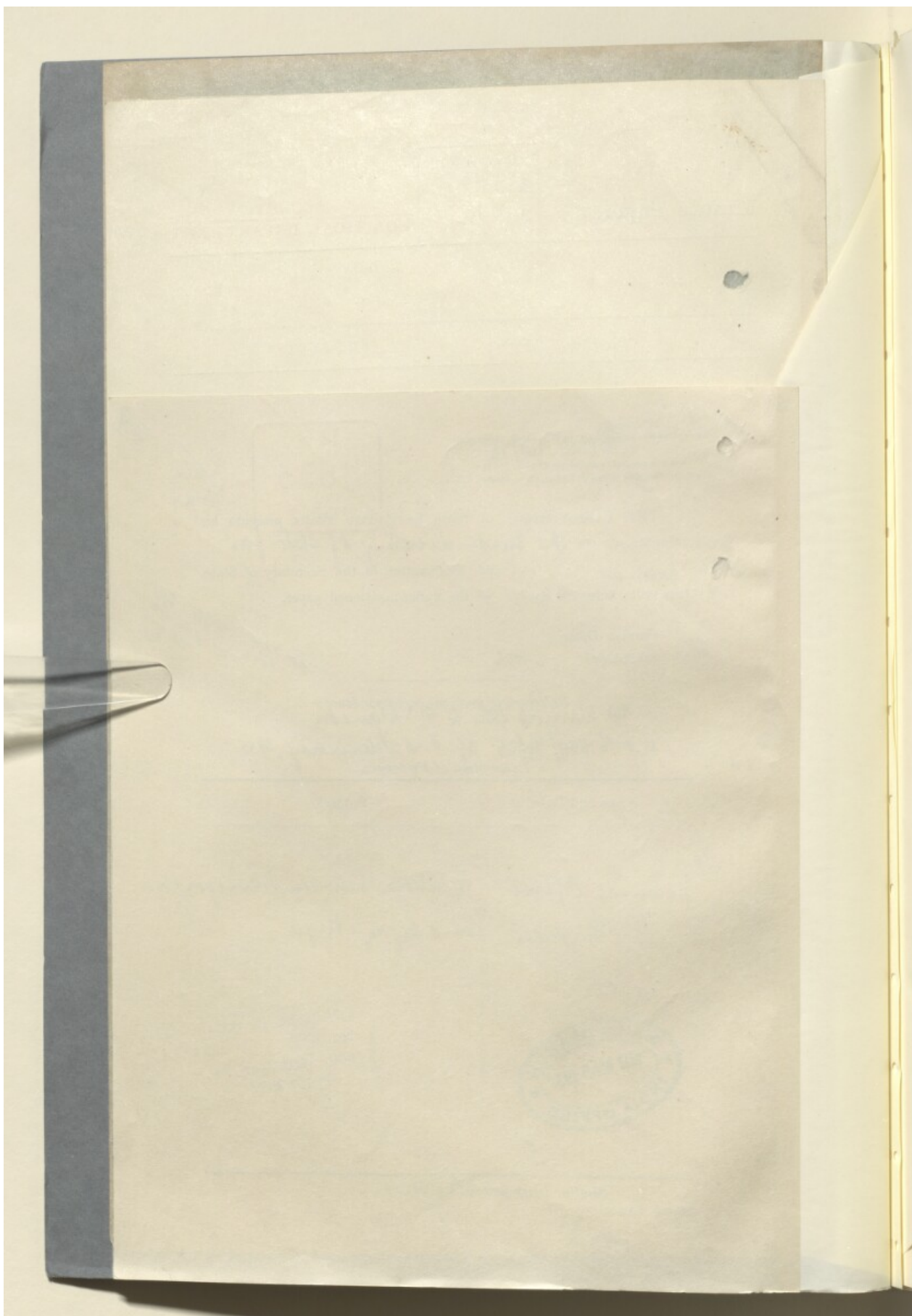
Name and Date.	Subject.
Colonial Office 18th March	Relations between Transjordan and Hejaz-Nejd.

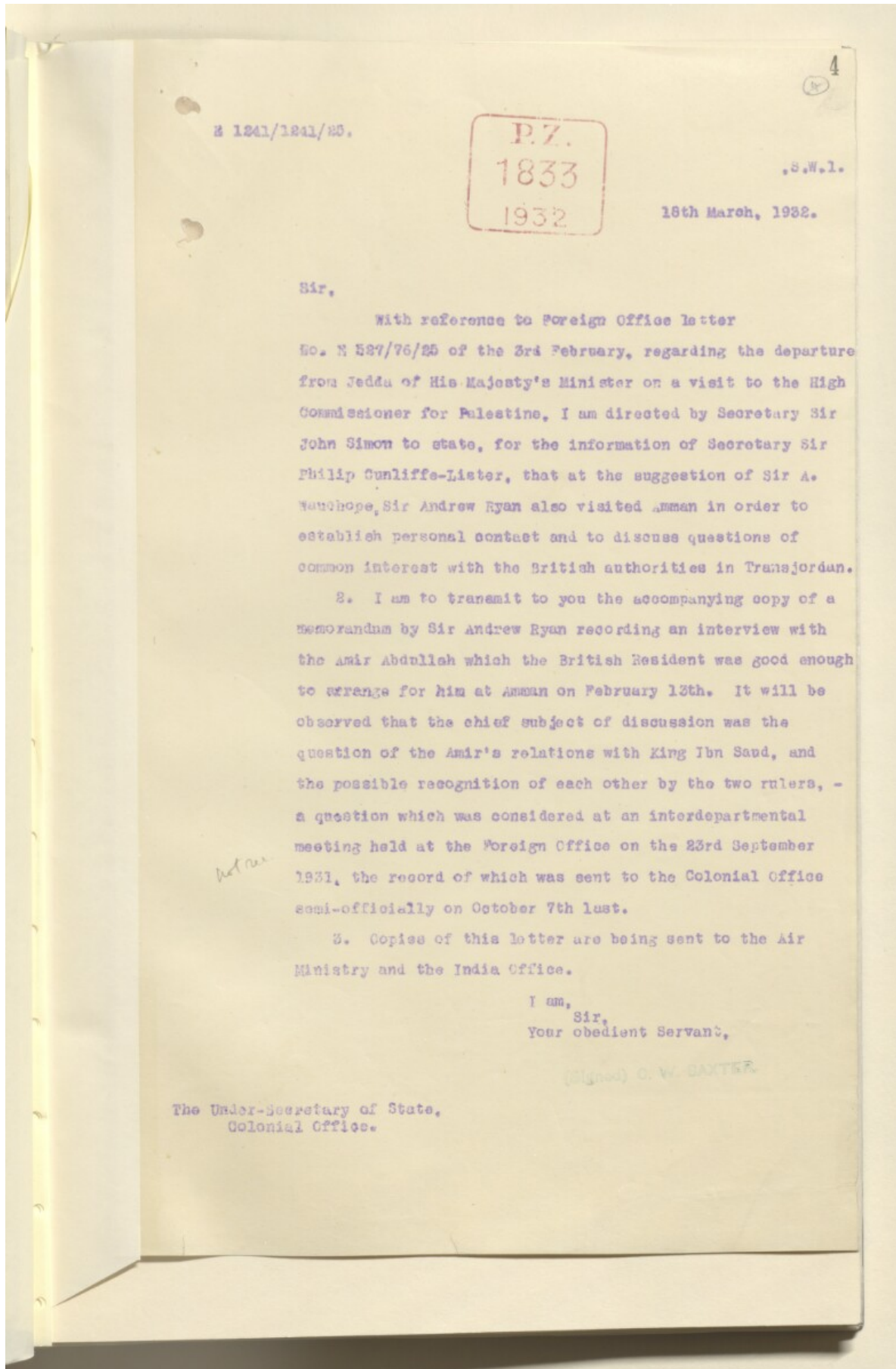
MAILS BRANCH
22 MAR 1932
INDIA OFFICE

ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
NO. 312
24 MAR 1932
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE

Similar letter sent to Amman

14-6130 6353 (2)





N 1241/1241/25.



S.W.L.

18th March, 1932.

Sir,

With reference to Foreign Office letter No. N 527/76/25 of the 3rd February, regarding the departure from Jeddah of His Majesty's Minister on a visit to the High Commissioner for Palestine, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to state, for the information of Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, that at the suggestion of Sir A. Wauchope, Sir Andrew Ryan also visited Amman in order to establish personal contact and to discuss questions of common interest with the British authorities in Transjordan.

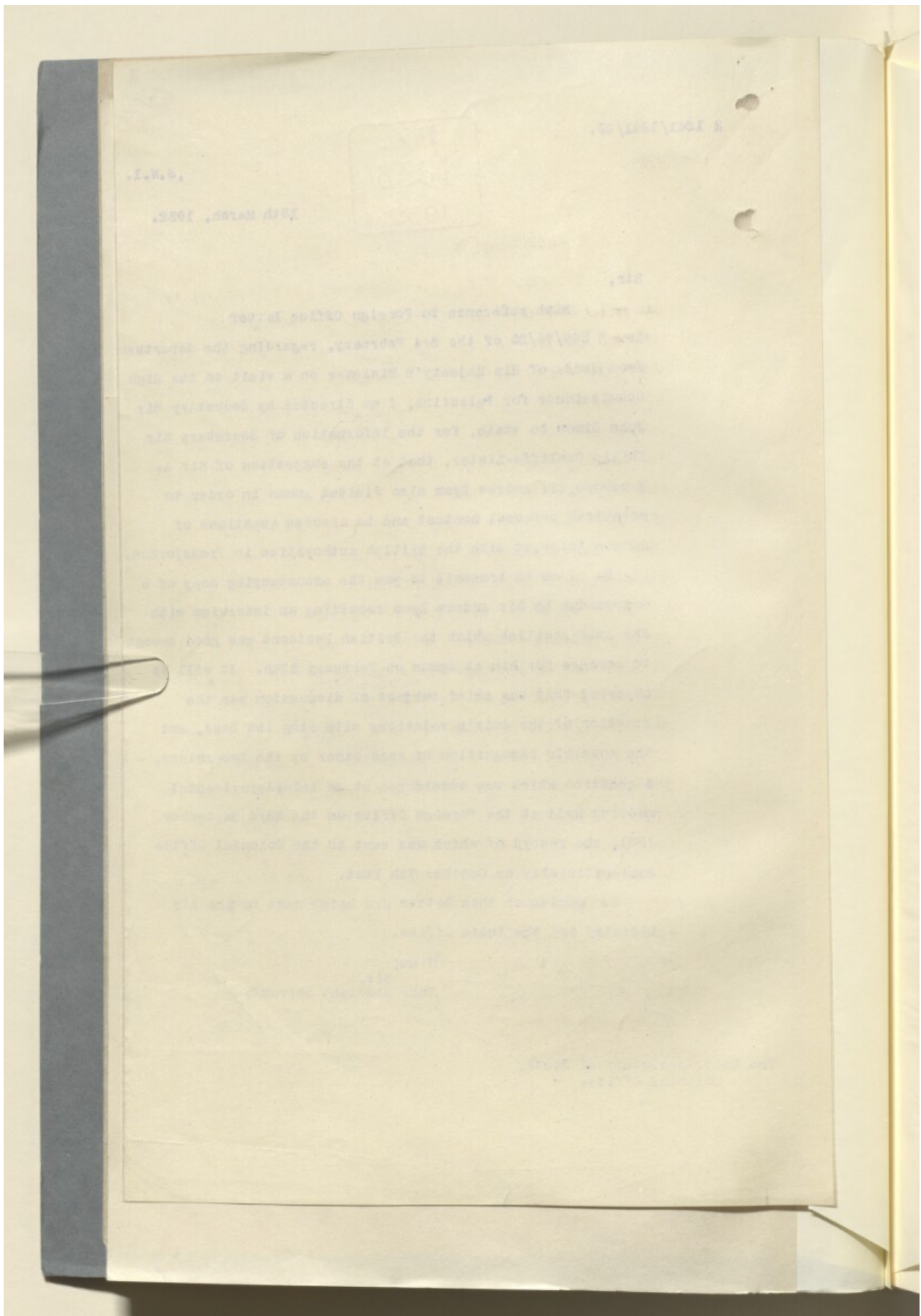
2. I am to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum by Sir Andrew Ryan recording an interview with the Amir Abdullah which the British Resident was good enough to arrange for him at Amman on February 13th. It will be observed that the chief subject of discussion was the question of the Amir's relations with King Ibn Saud, and the possible recognition of each other by the two rulers, - a question which was considered at an interdepartmental meeting held at the Foreign Office on the 23rd September 1931, the record of which was sent to the Colonial Office semi-officially on October 7th last.

3. Copies of this letter are being sent to the Air Ministry and the India Office.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. W. SALTER.

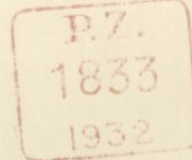
The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.





Copy.

(Z 1241/1241/25).



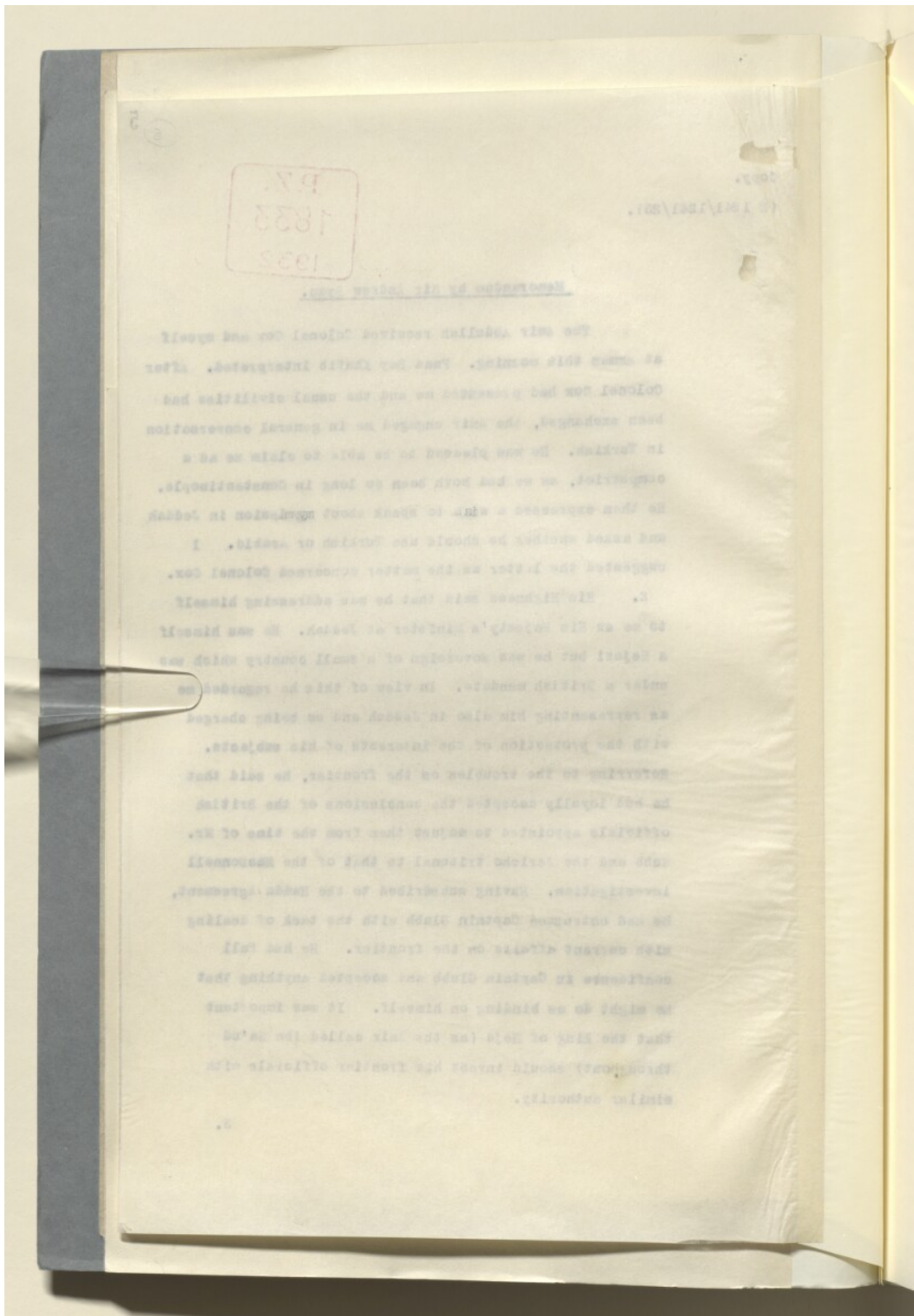
5

Memorandum by Sir Andrew Ryan.

The Amir Abdullah received Colonel Cox and myself at Amman this morning. Fuad Bey Khatib interpreted. After Colonel Cox had presented me and the usual civilities had been exchanged, the Amir engaged me in general conversation in Turkish. He was pleased to be able to claim me as a compatriot, as we had both been so long in Constantinople. He then expressed a wish to speak about my mission in Jeddah and asked whether he should use Turkish or Arabic. I suggested the latter as the matter concerned Colonel Cox.

2. His Highness said that he was addressing himself to me as His Majesty's Minister at Jeddah. He was himself a Hejazi but he was sovereign of a small country which was under a British mandate. In view of this he regarded me as representing him also in Jeddah and as being charged with the protection of the interests of his subjects. Referring to the troubles on the frontier, he said that he had loyally accepted the conclusions of the British officials appointed to adjust them from the time of Mr. Webb and the Jericho tribunal to that of the MacDonnell investigation. Having subscribed to the Hadda Agreement, he had entrusted Captain Glubb with the task of dealing with current affairs on the frontier. He had full confidence in Captain Glubb and accepted anything that he might do as binding on himself. It was important that the King of Hejâ (as the Amir called Ibn Sa'ud throughout) should invest his frontier officials with similar authority.

3.

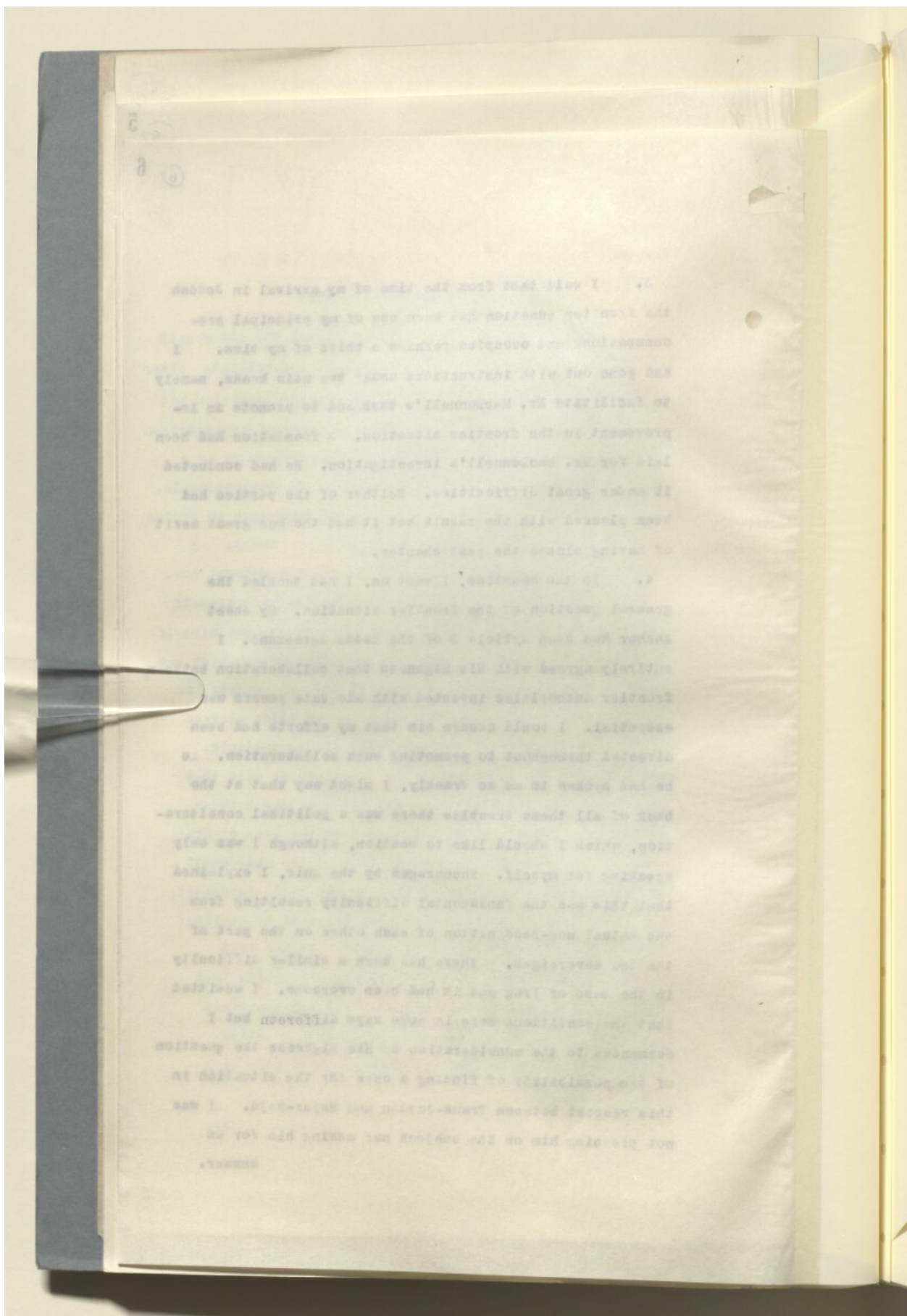




6

3. I said that from the time of my arrival in Jeddah the frontier question had been one of my principal pre-occupations and occupied perhaps a third of my time. I had gone out with instructions under two main heads, namely to facilitate Mr. MacDonnell's task and to promote an improvement in the frontier situation. A foundation had been laid for Mr. MacDonnell's investigation. He had conducted it under great difficulties. Neither of the parties had been pleased with the result but it had the one great merit of having closed the past chapter.

4. In the meantime, I went on, I had tackled the general question of the frontier situation. My sheet anchor had been Article 3 of the Hadda Agreement. I entirely agreed with His Highness that collaboration between frontier authorities invested with adequate powers was essential. I could assure him that my efforts had been directed throughout to promoting such collaboration. As he had spoken to me so frankly, I might say that at the back of all these troubles there was a political consideration, which I should like to mention, although I was only speaking for myself. Encouraged by the Amir, I explained that this was the fundamental difficulty resulting from the mutual non-recognition of each other on the part of the two sovereigns. There had been a similar difficulty in the case of Iraq and it had been overcome. I admitted that the conditions were in some ways different but I commended to the consideration of His Highness the question of the possibility of finding a cure for the situation in this respect between Trans-Jordan and Hejaz-Nejd. I was not pressing him on the subject nor asking him for an answer.



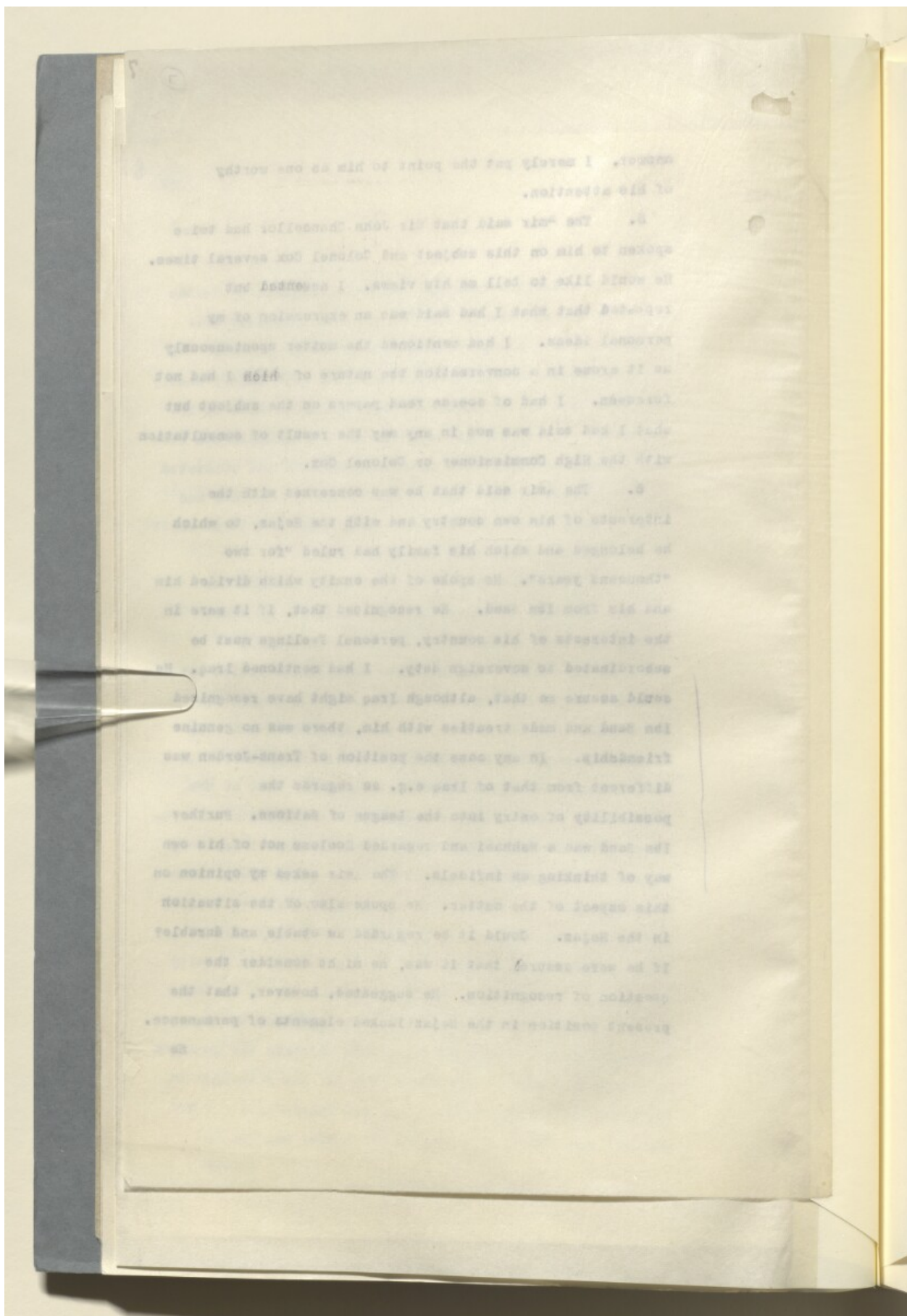


7 7
answer. I merely put the point to him as one worthy of his attention.

5. The Amir said that Sir John Chancellor had twice spoken to him on this subject and Colonel Cox several times. He would like to tell me his views. I assented but repeated that what I had said was an expression of my personal ideas. I had mentioned the matter spontaneously as it arose in a conversation the nature of which I had not foreseen. I had of course read papers on the subject but what I had said was not in any way the result of consultation with the High Commissioner or Colonel Cox.

6. The Amir said that he was concerned with the interests of his own country and with the Hejaz, to which he belonged and which his family had ruled "for two thousand years". He spoke of the animity which divided him and his from Ibn Saud. He recognised that, if it were in the interests of his country, personal feelings must be subordinated to sovereign duty. I had mentioned Iraq. He could assure me that, although Iraq might have recognised Ibn Saud and made treaties with him, there was no genuine friendship. In any case the position of Trans-Jordan was different from that of Iraq e.g. as regards the possibility of entry into the League of Nations. Further Ibn Saud was a Wahhabi and regarded Moslems not of his own way of thinking as infidels. The Amir asked my opinion on this aspect of the matter. He spoke also of the situation in the Hejaz. Could it be regarded as stable and durable? If he were assured that it was, he might consider the question of recognition. He suggested, however, that the present position in the Hejaz lacked elements of permanence.

He



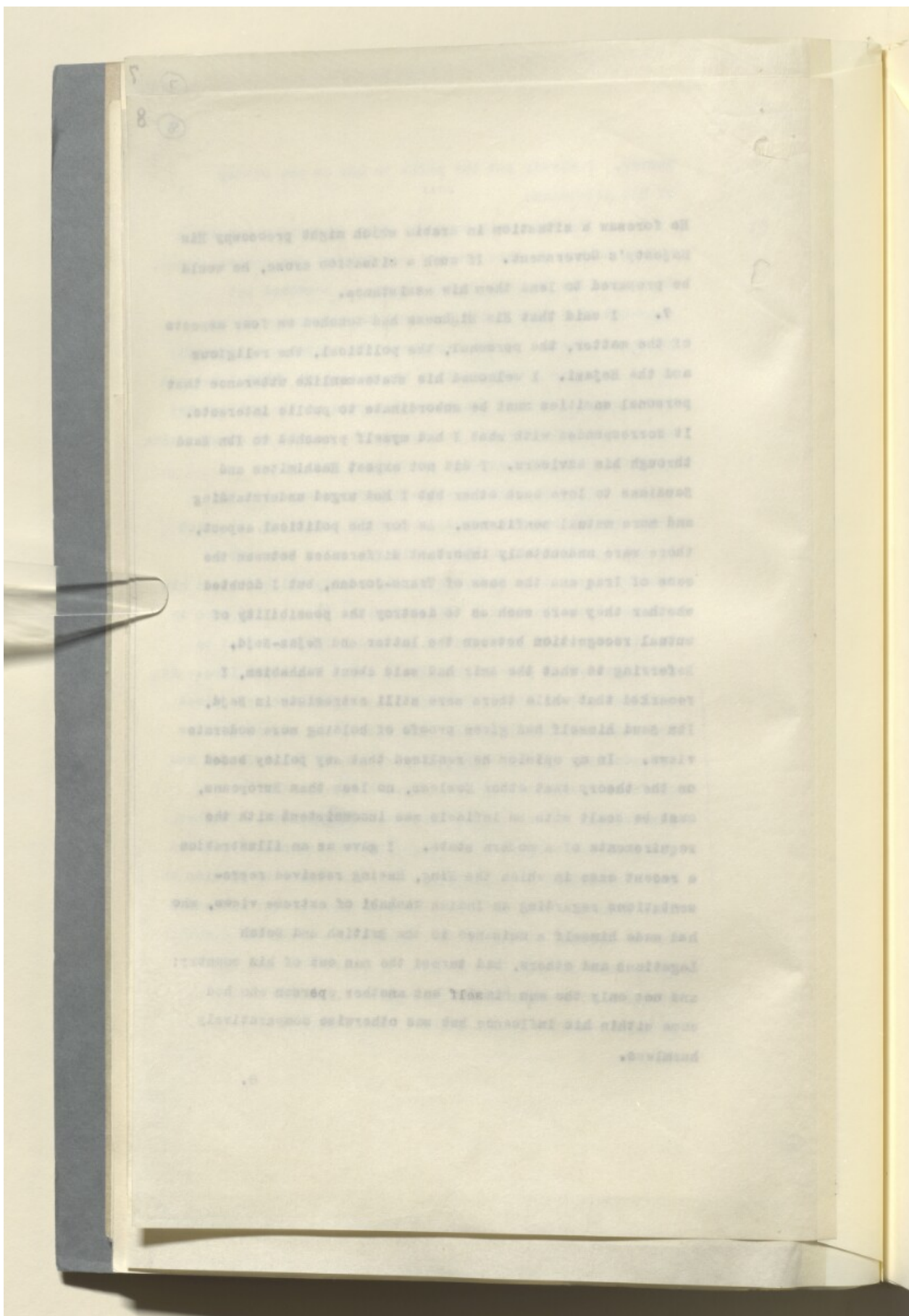


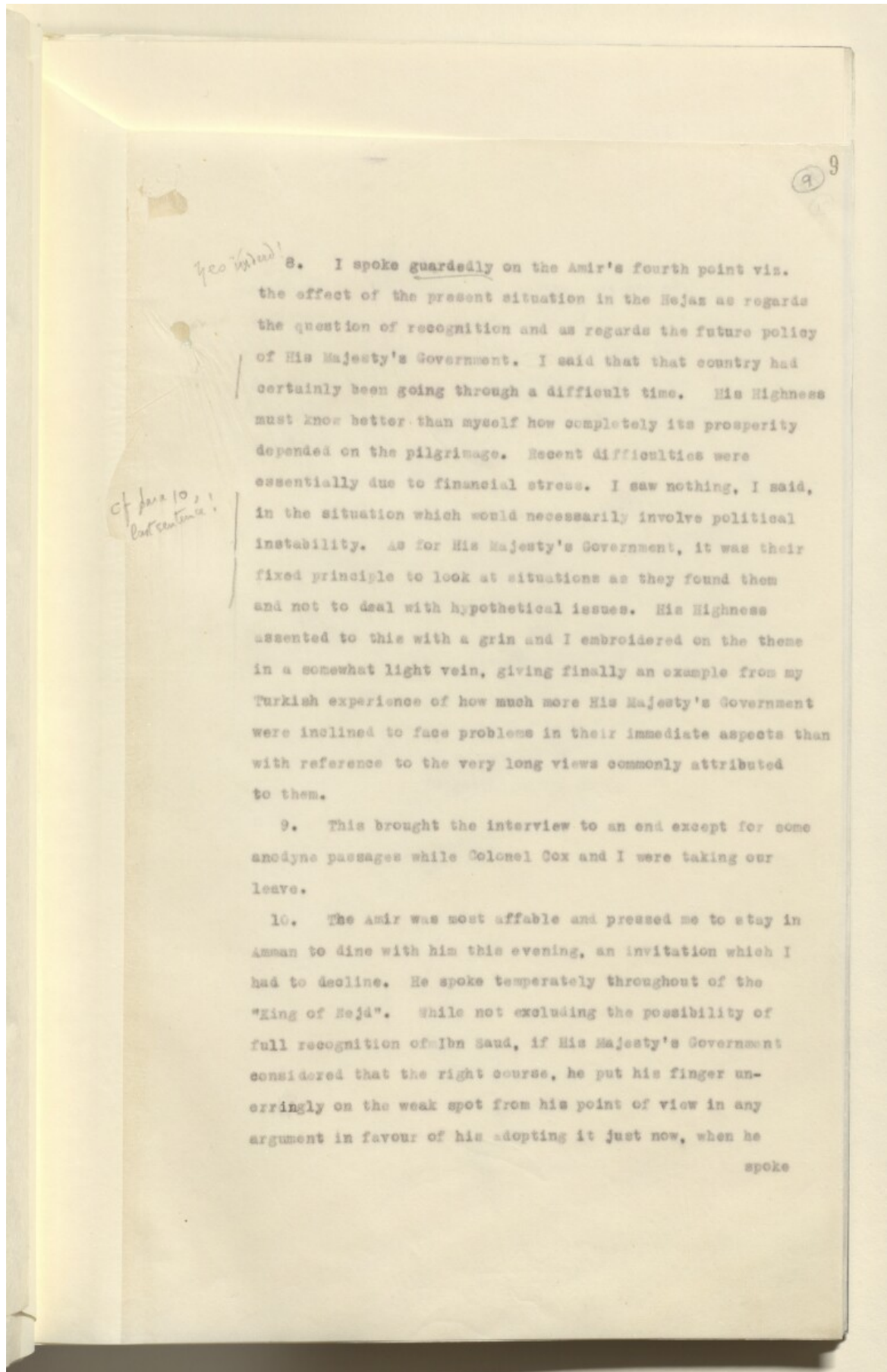
8

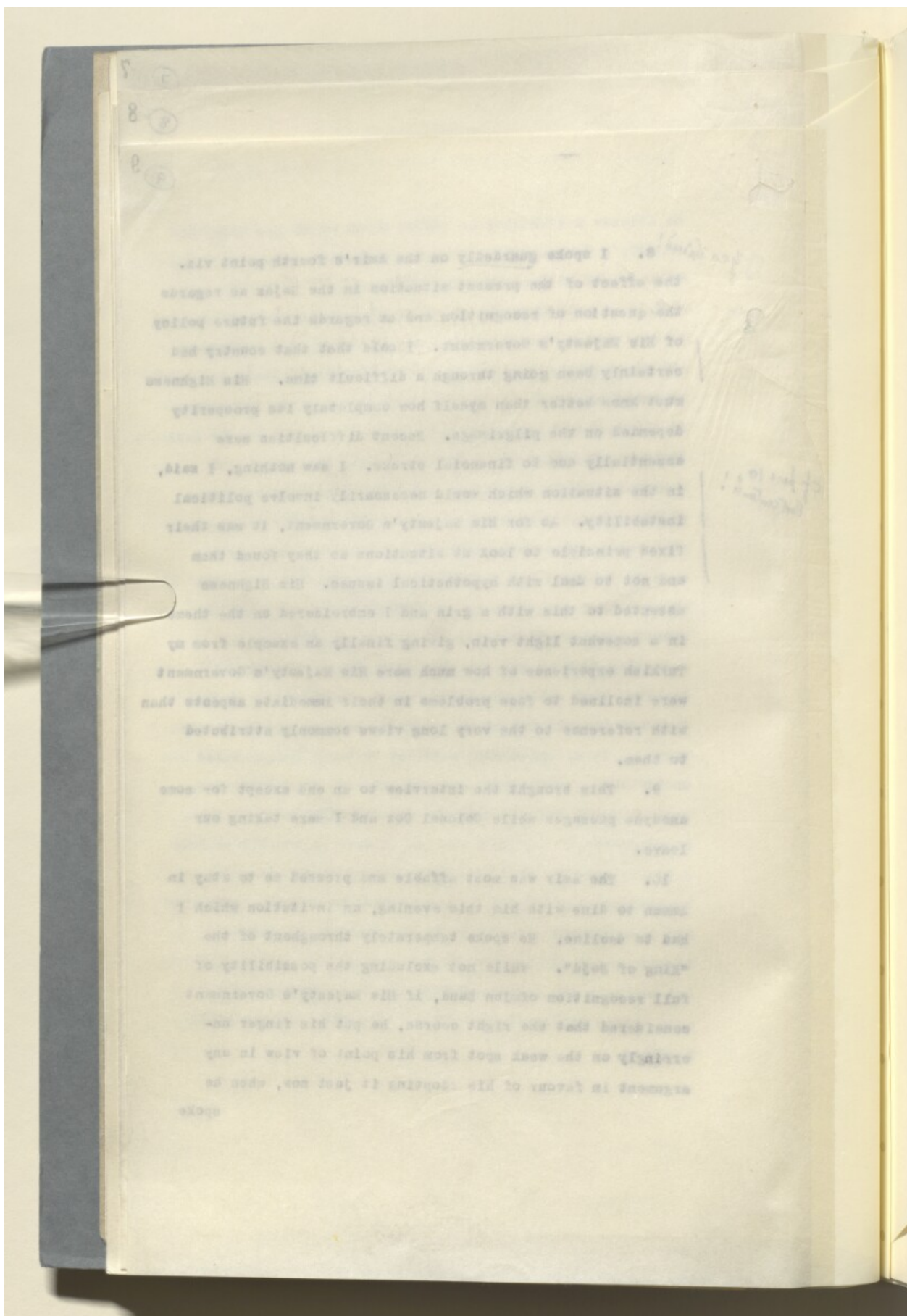
He foresaw a situation in Arabia which might preoccupy His Majesty's Government. If such a situation arose, he would be prepared to lend them his assistance.

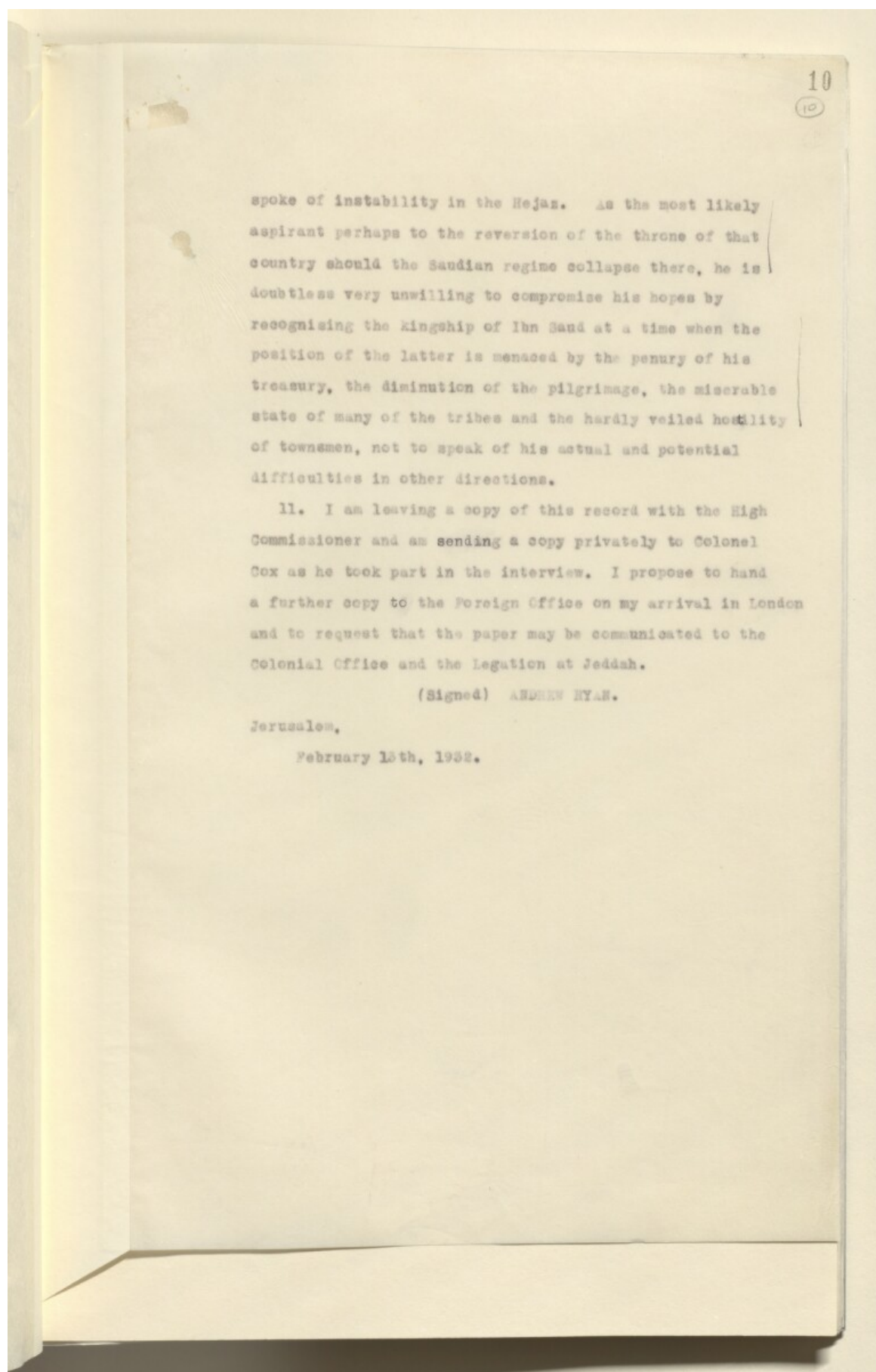
7. I said that His Highness had touched on four aspects of the matter, the personal, the political, the religious and the Hejazi. I welcomed his statesmanlike utterance that personal enmities must be subordinate to public interests. It corresponded with what I had myself preached to Ibn Saud through his advisers. I did not expect Hashimites and Saudians to love each other but I had urged understanding and more mutual confidence. As for the political aspect, there were undoubtedly important differences between the case of Iraq and the case of Trans-Jordan, but I doubted whether they were such as to destroy the possibility of mutual recognition between the latter and Hejaz-Nejd. Referring to what the Amir had said about Wahhabism, I remarked that while there were still extremists in Nejd, Ibn Saud himself had given proofs of holding more moderate views. In my opinion he realized that any policy based on the theory that other Moslems, no less than Europeans, must be dealt with as infidels was inconsistent with the requirements of a modern state. I gave as an illustration a recent case in which the King, having received representations regarding an Indian Wahhabi of extreme views, who had made himself a nuisance to the British and Dutch Legations and others, had turned the man out of his country; and not only the man himself but another person who had come within his influence but was otherwise comparatively harmless.

8.









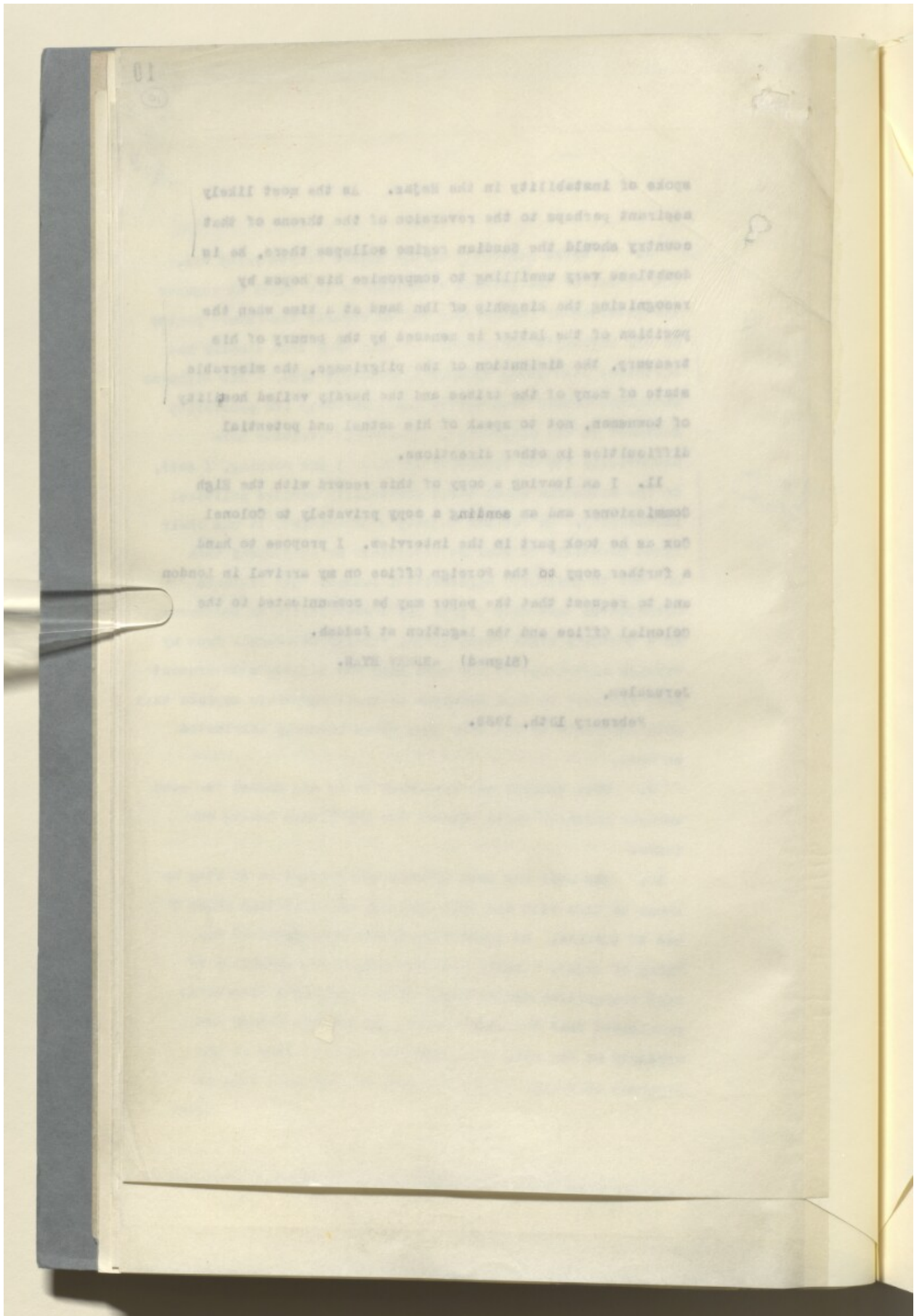
10
spoke of instability in the Hejaz. As the most likely aspirant perhaps to the reversion of the throne of that country should the Saudian regime collapse there, he is doubtless very unwilling to compromise his hopes by recognising the Kingship of Ibn Saud at a time when the position of the latter is menaced by the penury of his treasury, the diminution of the pilgrimage, the miserable state of many of the tribes and the hardly veiled hostility of townsmen, not to speak of his actual and potential difficulties in other directions.

11. I am leaving a copy of this record with the High Commissioner and am sending a copy privately to Colonel Cox as he took part in the interview. I propose to hand a further copy to the Foreign Office on my arrival in London and to request that the paper may be communicated to the Colonial Office and the Legation at Jeddah.

(Signed) ANDREW BYAN.

Jerusalem,

February 13th, 1932.





In any further communication on this subject please quote
No. **E671/670/25**
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

P.Z.
1056
1932

3 **11**

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to the **Under-Secretary of State for**
India and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
17th February, 1932.

Reference to previous correspondence:
Foreign Office letter **E671/670/25** of 18th December

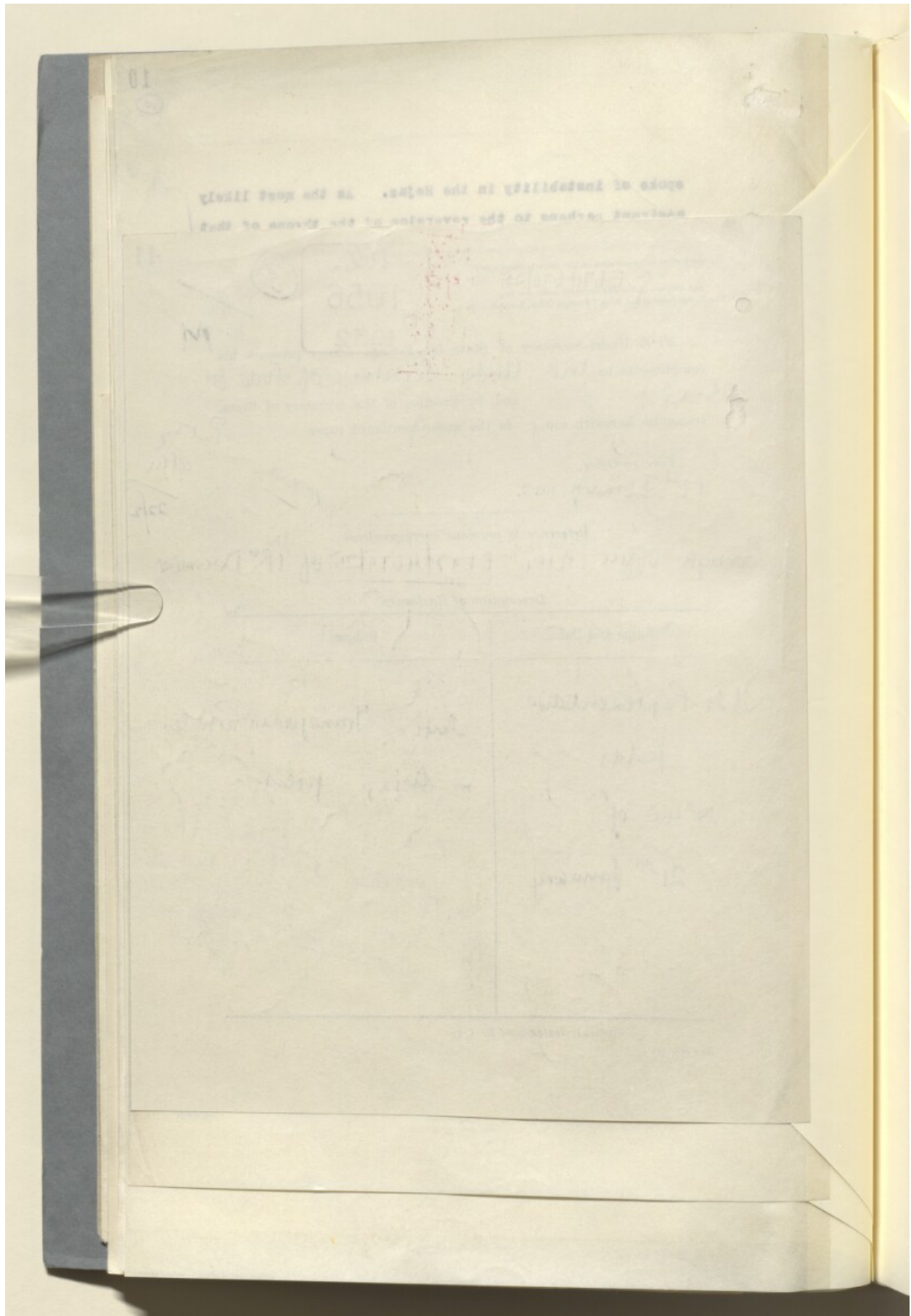
Description of Enclosure.

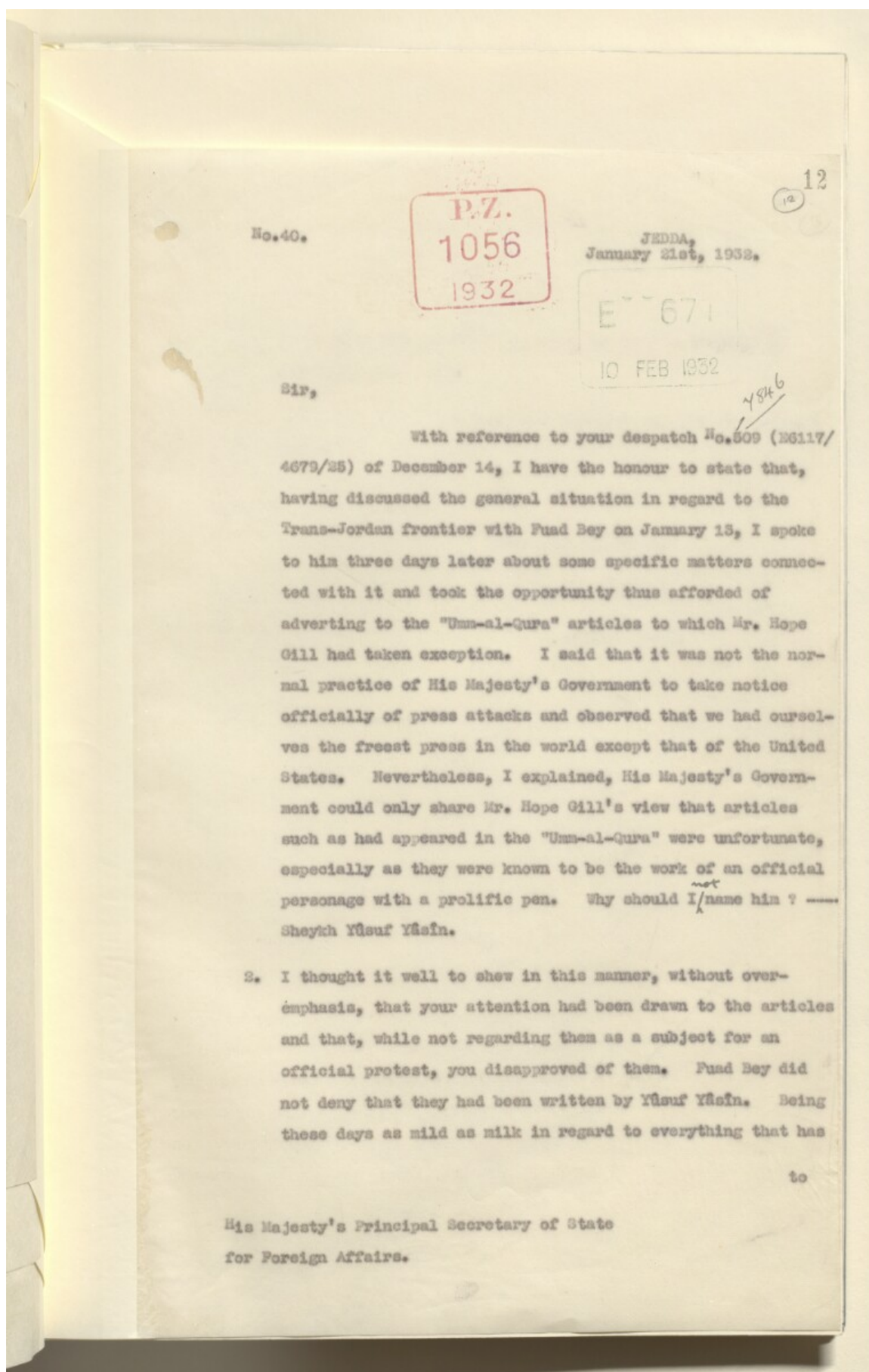
Name and Date.	Subject.
H.M. Representative fedda Nº 40 of 21st January	Anti - Transjordan articles in Hejazi press.

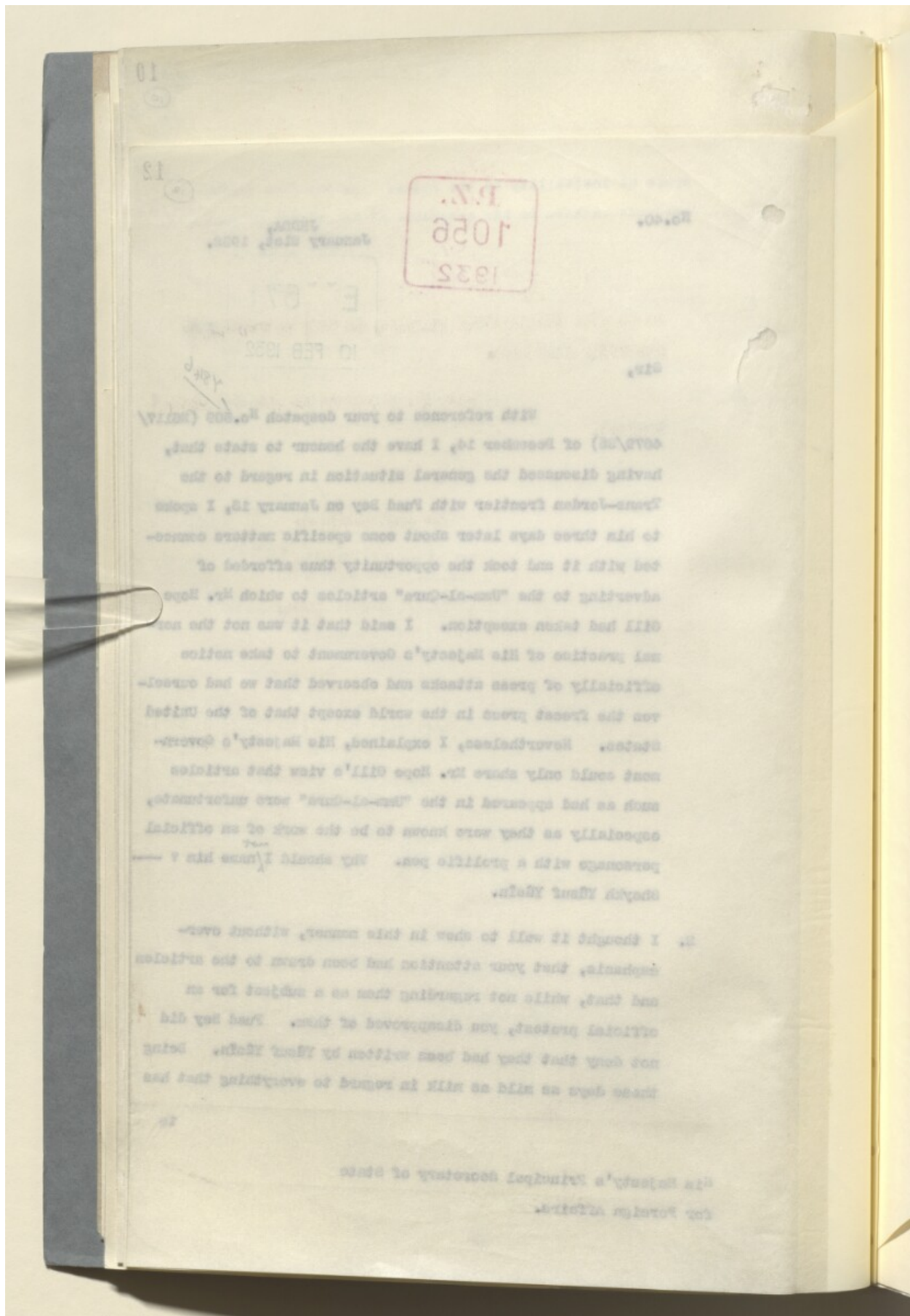
ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
NO. 18
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL &
SECRET DEPT., INDIA OFFICE
25 FEB. 1932

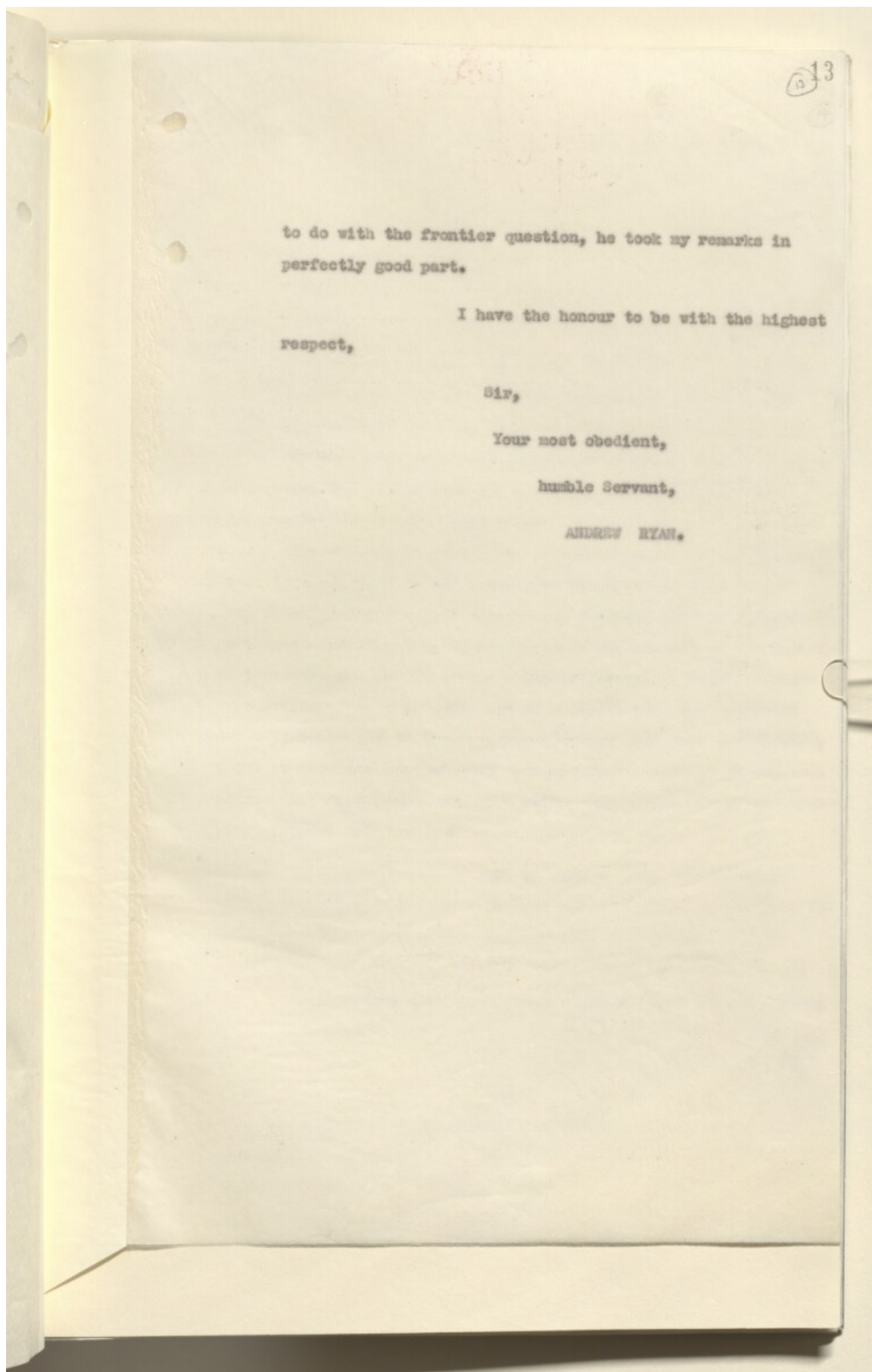
Similar letter sent to **CD**

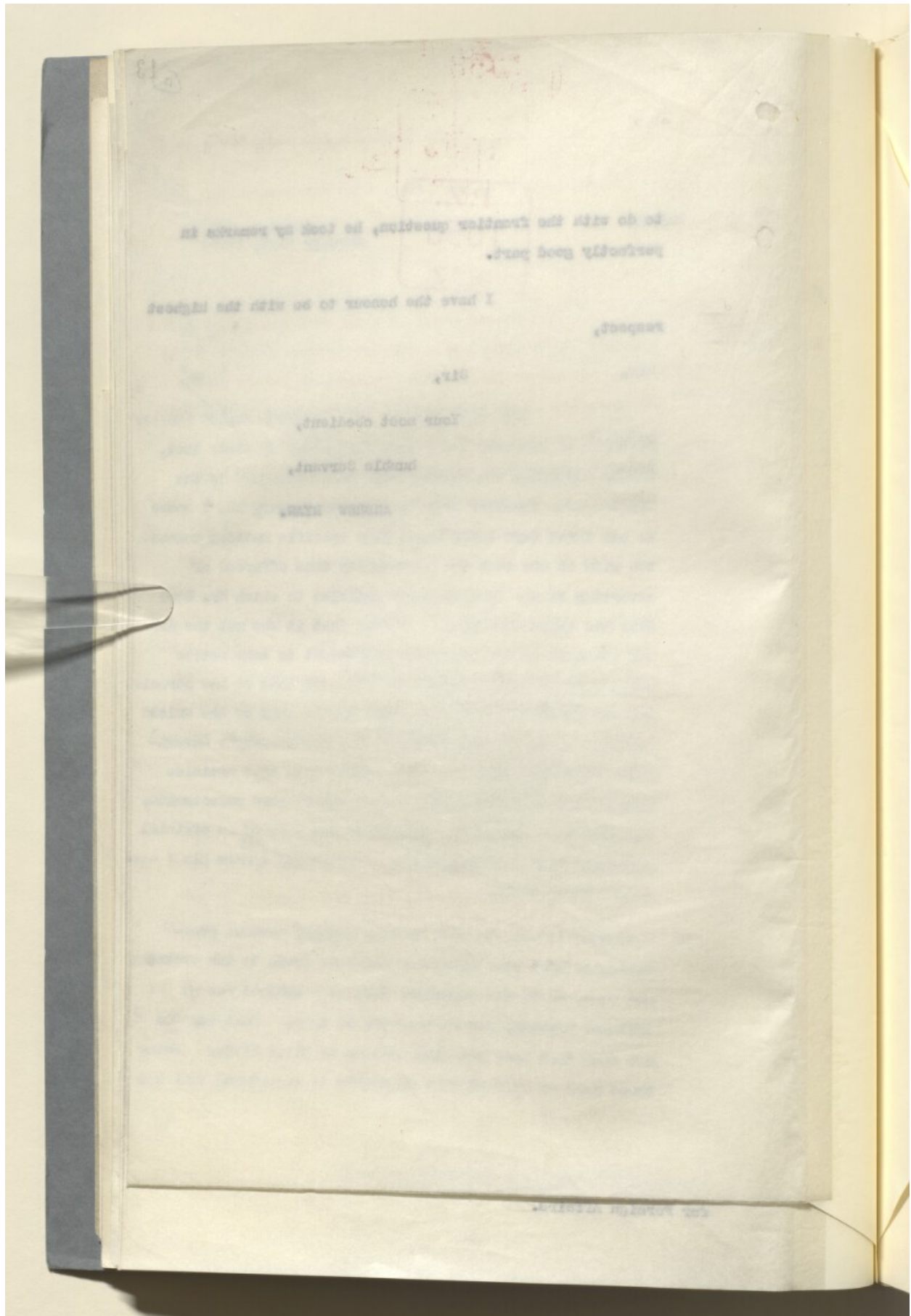
14-5901 (2)













In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. E670/670/25
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

14

P.Z.
1055
1932

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for
India and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
17th February, 1932.

Mr C.

4055
4758 - 7 246 - No 23/12

Reference to previous correspondence:

7758/31 Foreign Office letter E 6006/4679/25 of 14th December

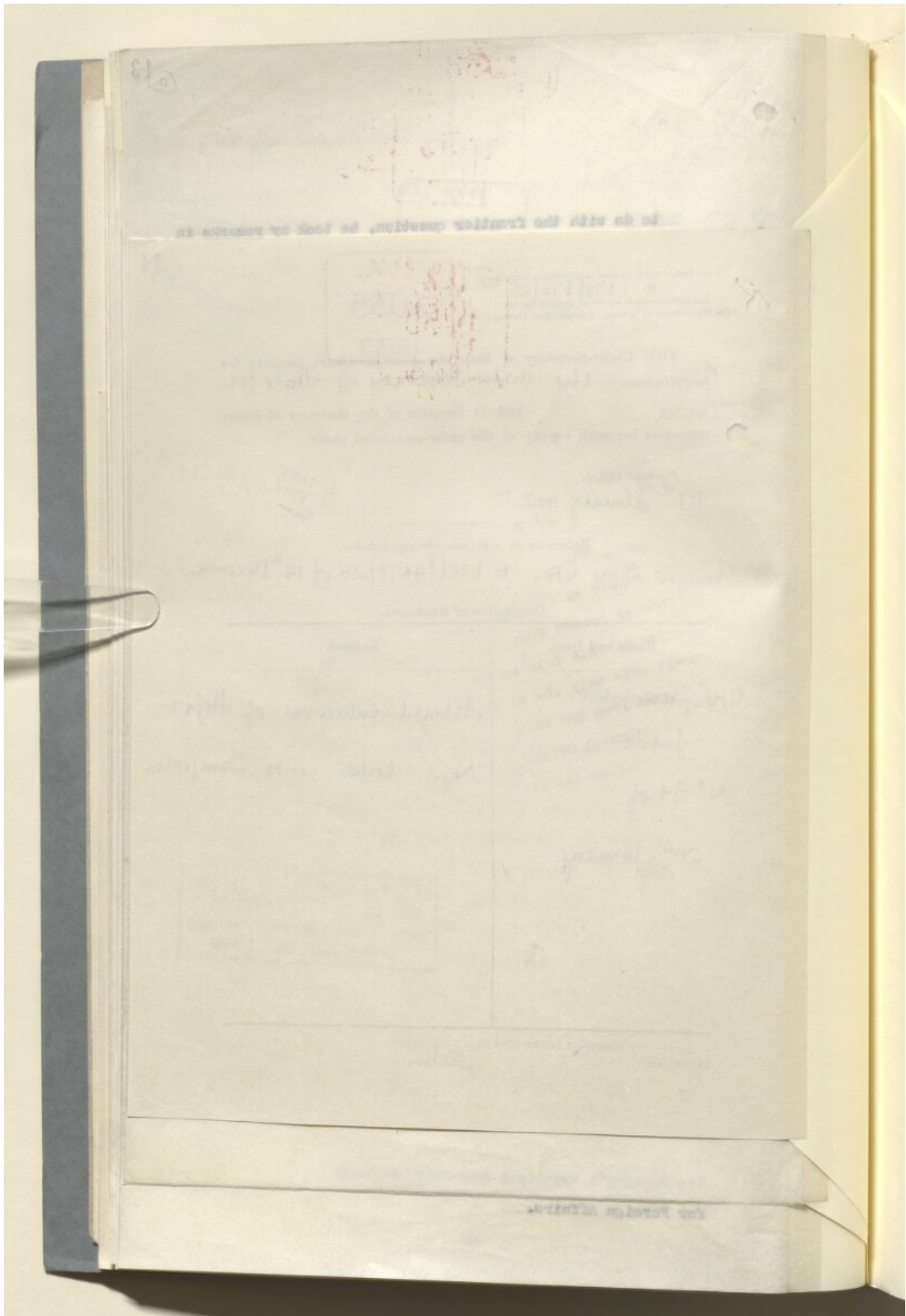
Description of Enclosure.

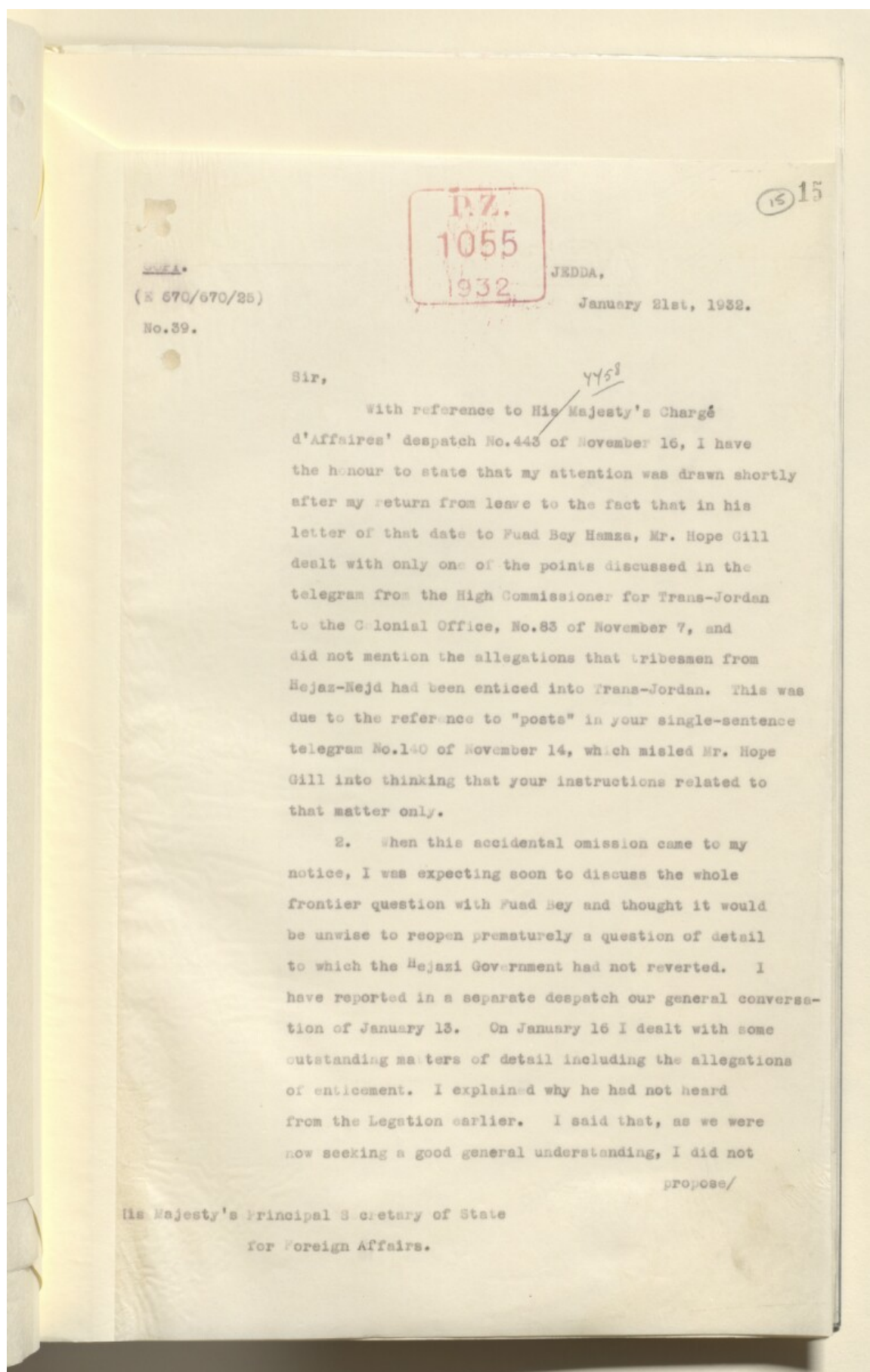
Name and Date.	Subject.
HM Representative Jedda No 39 of 21 st January	Alleged enticement of Hejaz- Nejd tribes into Transjordan

Similar letter sent to Co
Arabia

14—5901 (2)

ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
NO. 28 25 FEB. 1932
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE





SOFA.

(N 670/670/25)

No.39.

P.Z.
1055
1932

JEDDA,

January 21st, 1932.

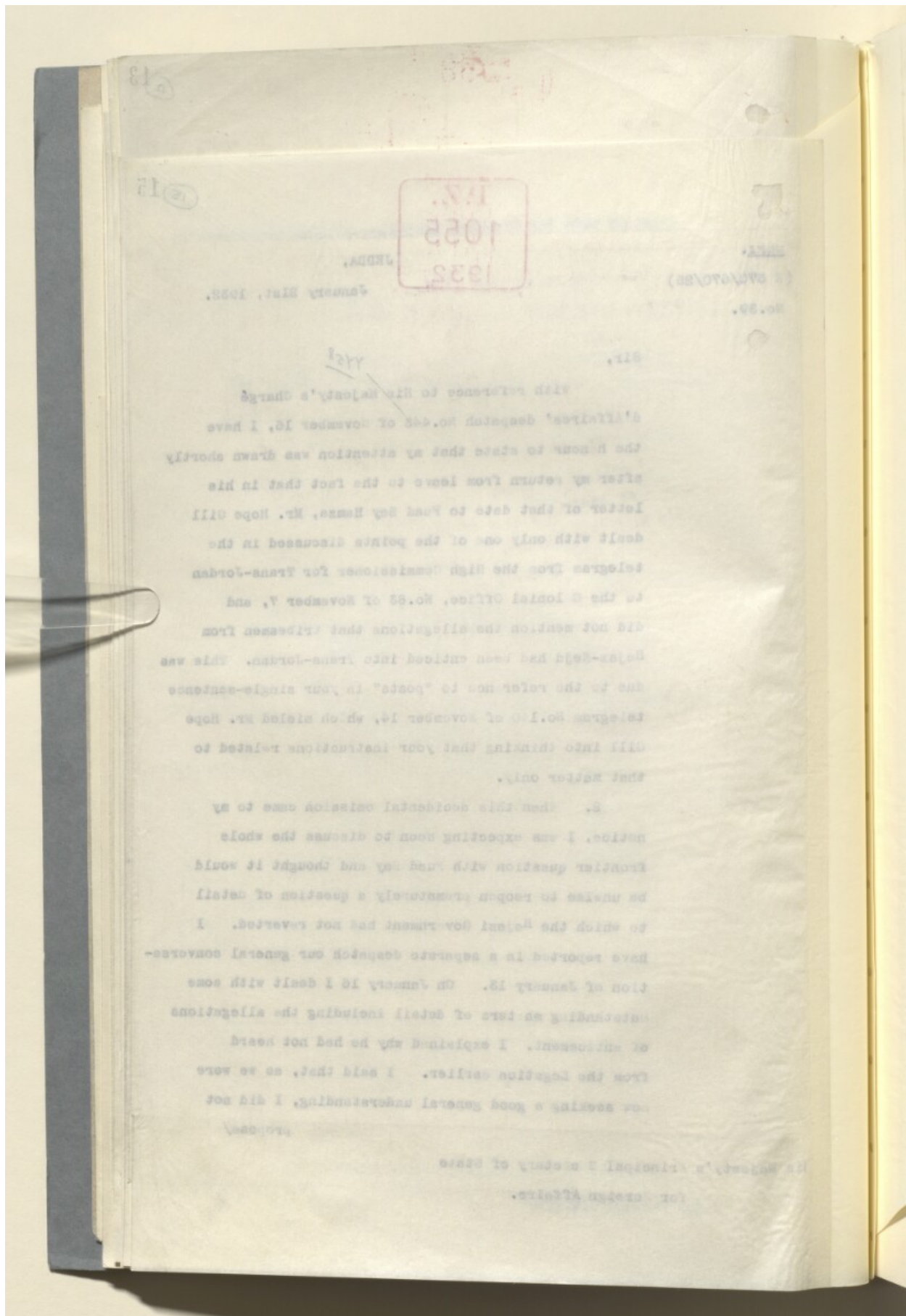
15

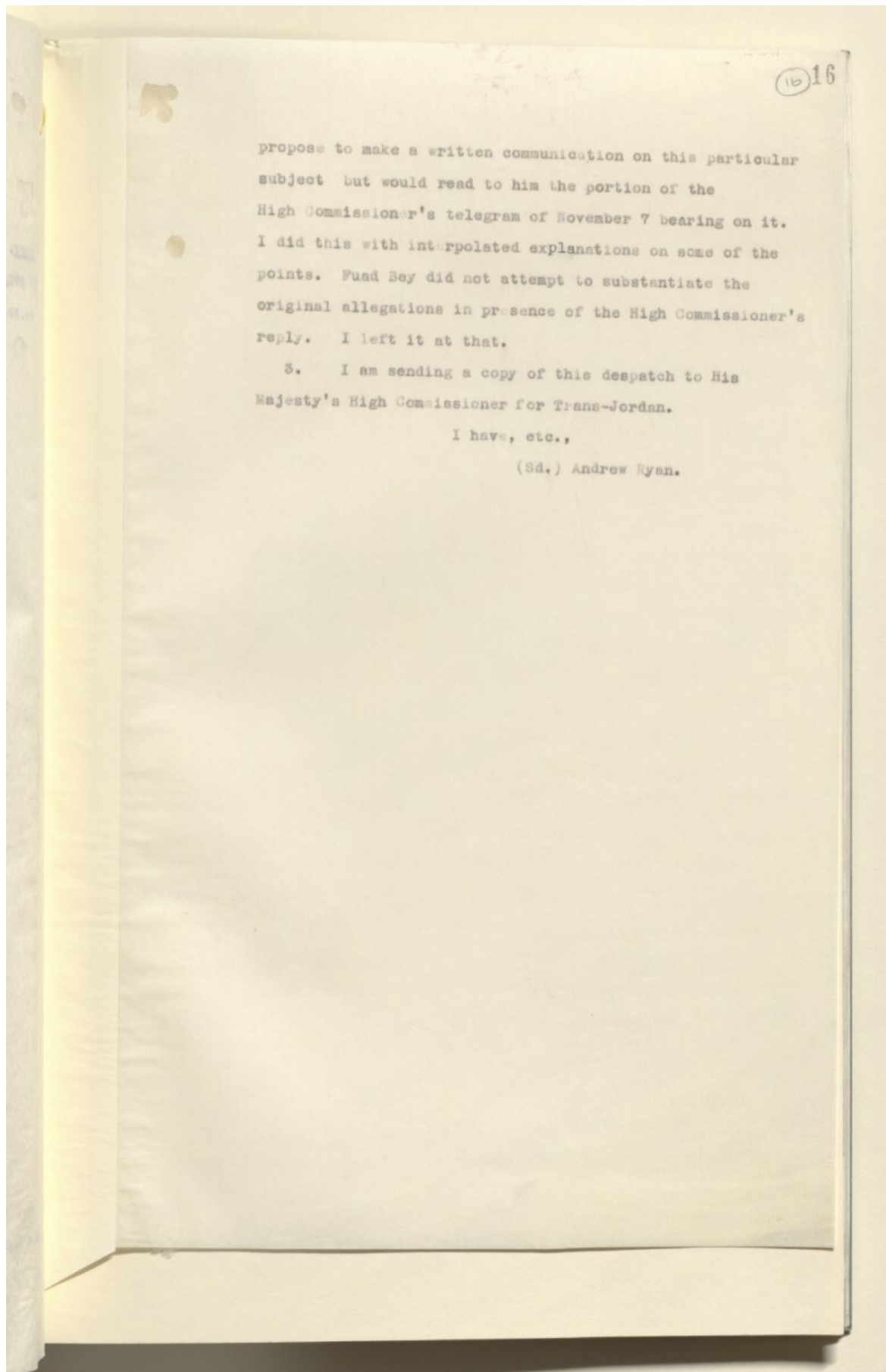
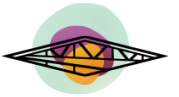
Sir,

With reference to His Majesty's Chargé
d'Affaires' despatch No.443 of November 16, I have
the honour to state that my attention was drawn shortly
after my return from leave to the fact that in his
letter of that date to Fued Bey Hamza, Mr. Hope Gill
dealt with only one of the points discussed in the
telegram from the High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan
to the Colonial Office, No.83 of November 7, and
did not mention the allegations that tribesmen from
Hejaz-Nejd had been enticed into Trans-Jordan. This was
due to the reference to "posts" in your single-sentence
telegram No.140 of November 14, which misled Mr. Hope
Gill into thinking that your instructions related to
that matter only.

2. When this accidental omission came to my
notice, I was expecting soon to discuss the whole
frontier question with Fued Bey and thought it would
be unwise to reopen prematurely a question of detail
to which the Hejazi Government had not reverted. I
have reported in a separate despatch our general conversa-
tion of January 13. On January 16 I dealt with some
outstanding matters of detail including the allegations
of enticement. I explained why he had not heard
from the Legation earlier. I said that, as we were
now seeking a good general understanding, I did not
propose/

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.



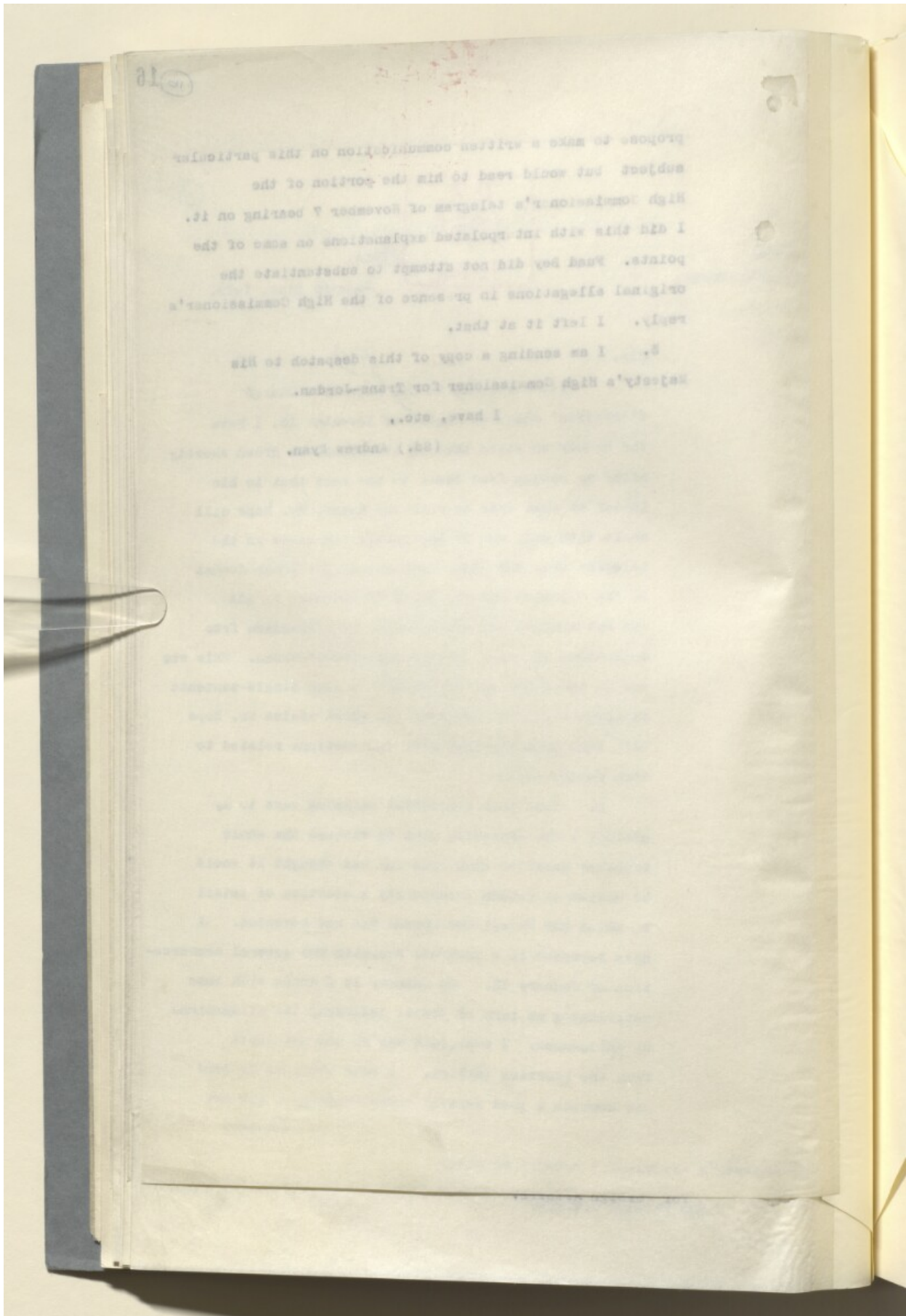
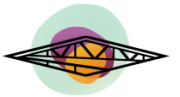


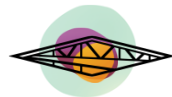
propose to make a written communication on this particular subject but would read to him the portion of the High Commissioner's telegram of November 7 bearing on it. I did this with interpolated explanations on some of the points. Fuad Bey did not attempt to substantiate the original allegations in presence of the High Commissioner's reply. I left it at that.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) Andrew Ryan.





INDEXED

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. E 6117/4679/25
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

P.Z.
7846
1931

1/12/31 (17)
m-m 17
P.H.
A.P.M.
22/12

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to *the Under-Secretary of State for India* and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
18th December, 1931.

Reference to previous correspondence :
Foreign Office letter No. E 5800/4679/25 of 30th Nov.

Description of Enclosure.

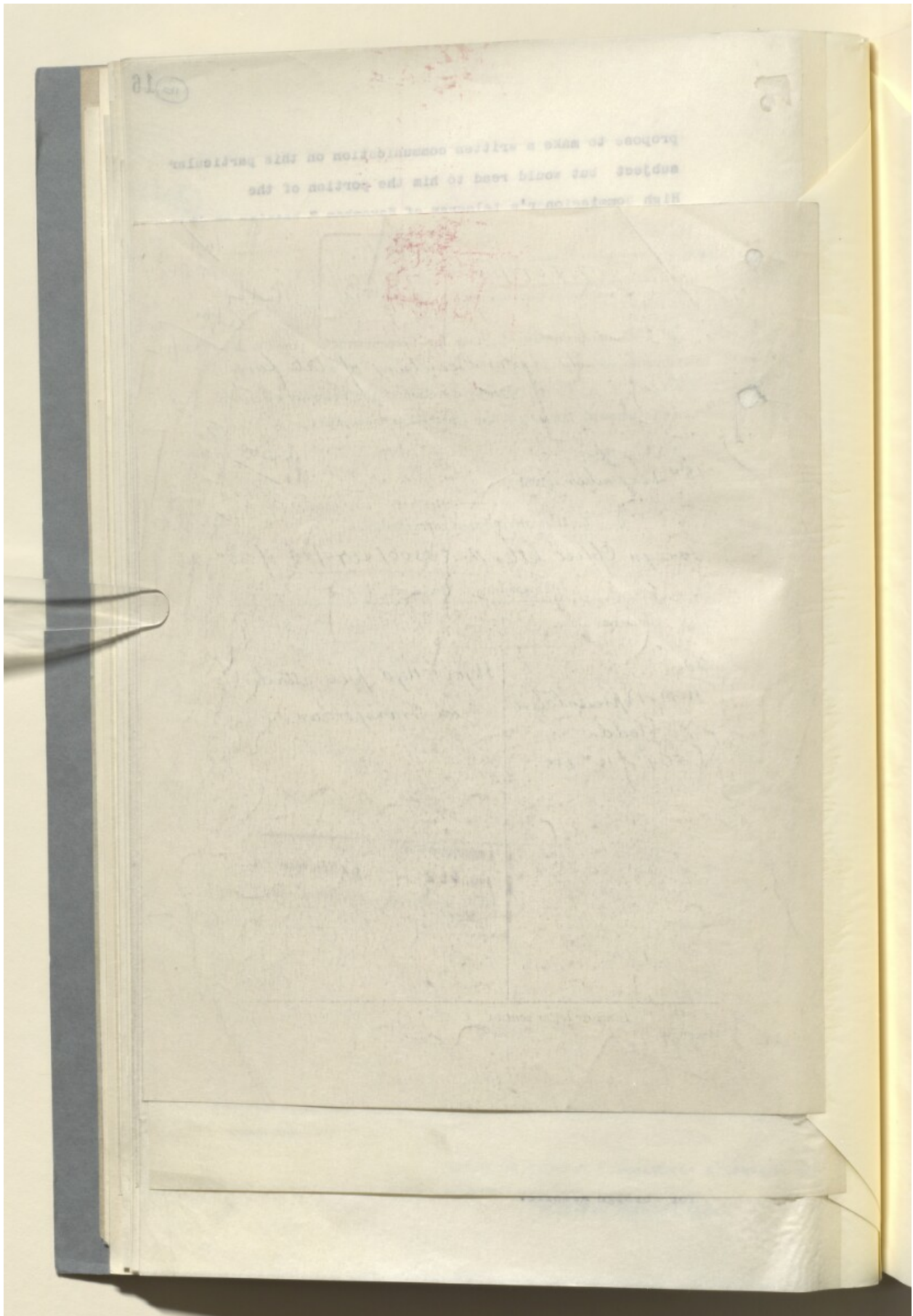
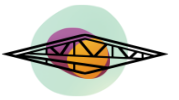
Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>To</i> <i>H.M. Representative</i> <i>Jedda</i> <i>No. 509 of 14th Dec.</i>	<i>Hejaz - Nejd press attacks</i> <i>on Transjordan.</i>

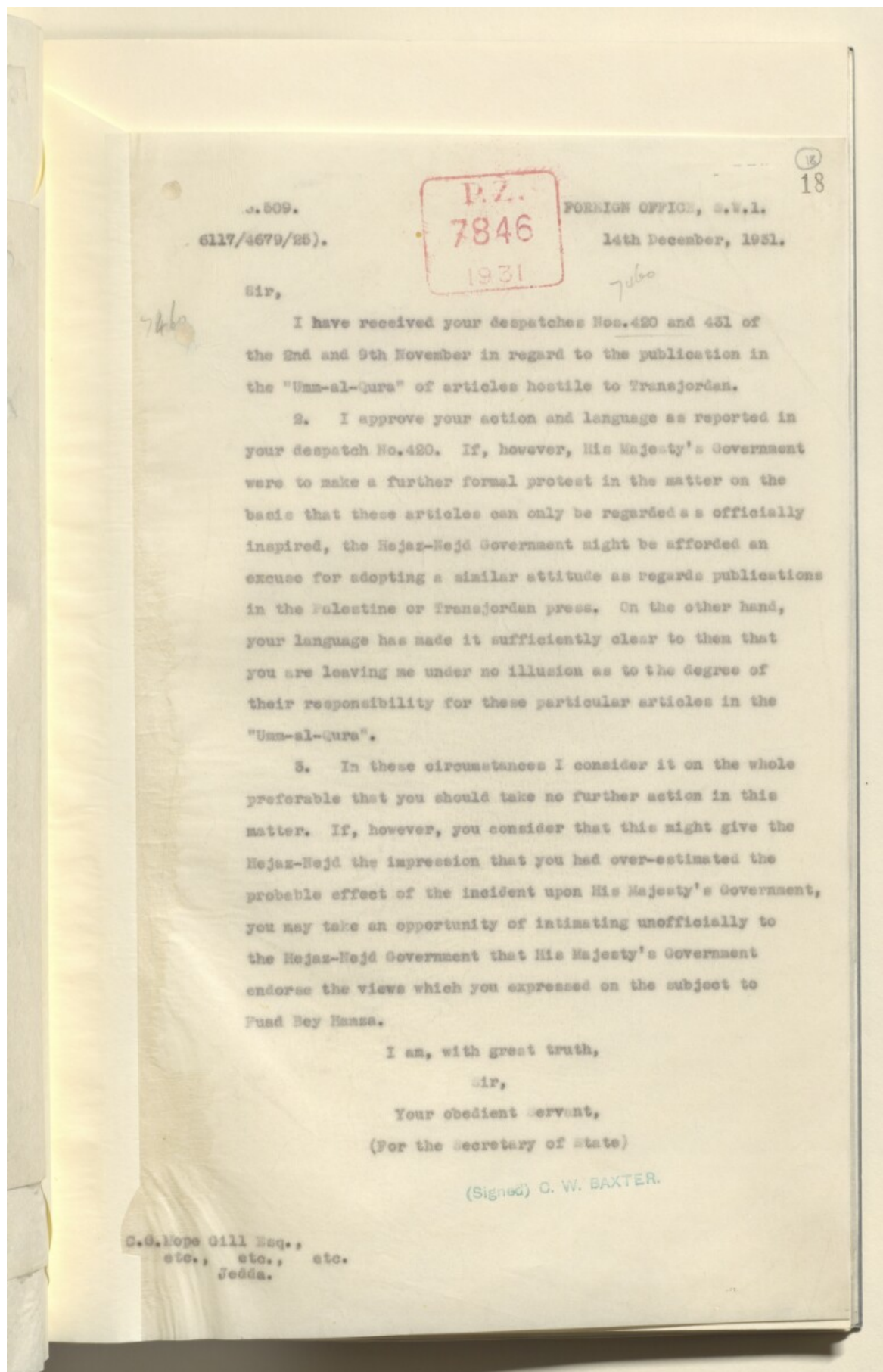
Similar letter sent to C.O.

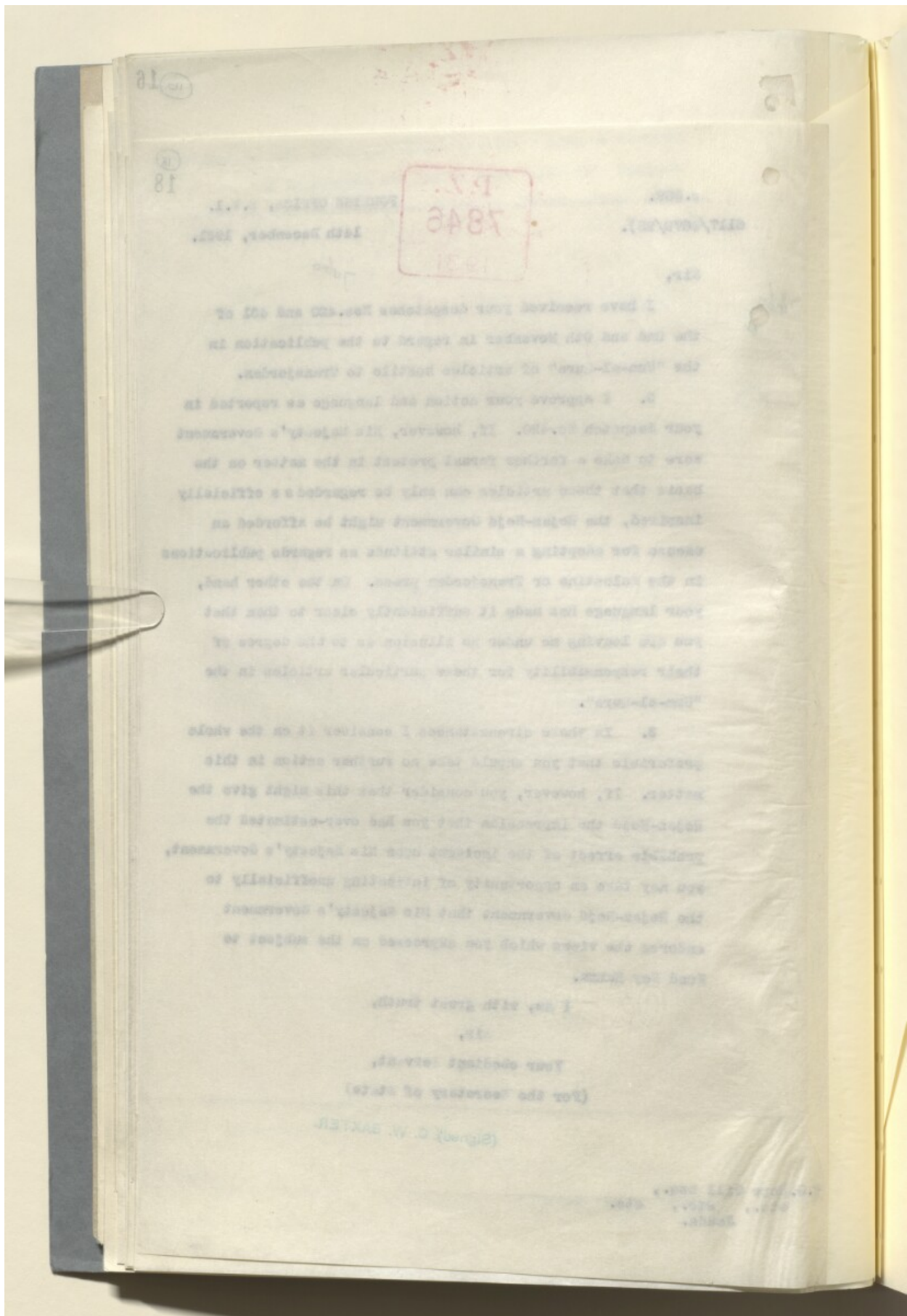
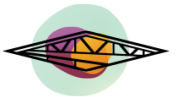
14-5901 (2)

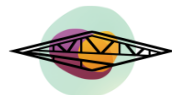
MAILS BRANCH
19 DEC 1931
INDIA OFFICE

ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
No. 252 24 DEC. 1931
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE









In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. Σ 6006/4679/25
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

INDEXED

7758
1931

19

Put by Adm.
17/12

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
14th December, 1931.

Reference to previous correspondence :

7196 Foreign Office letter No. Σ 5595/4679/25 of 17th Nov.

Description of Enclosure.

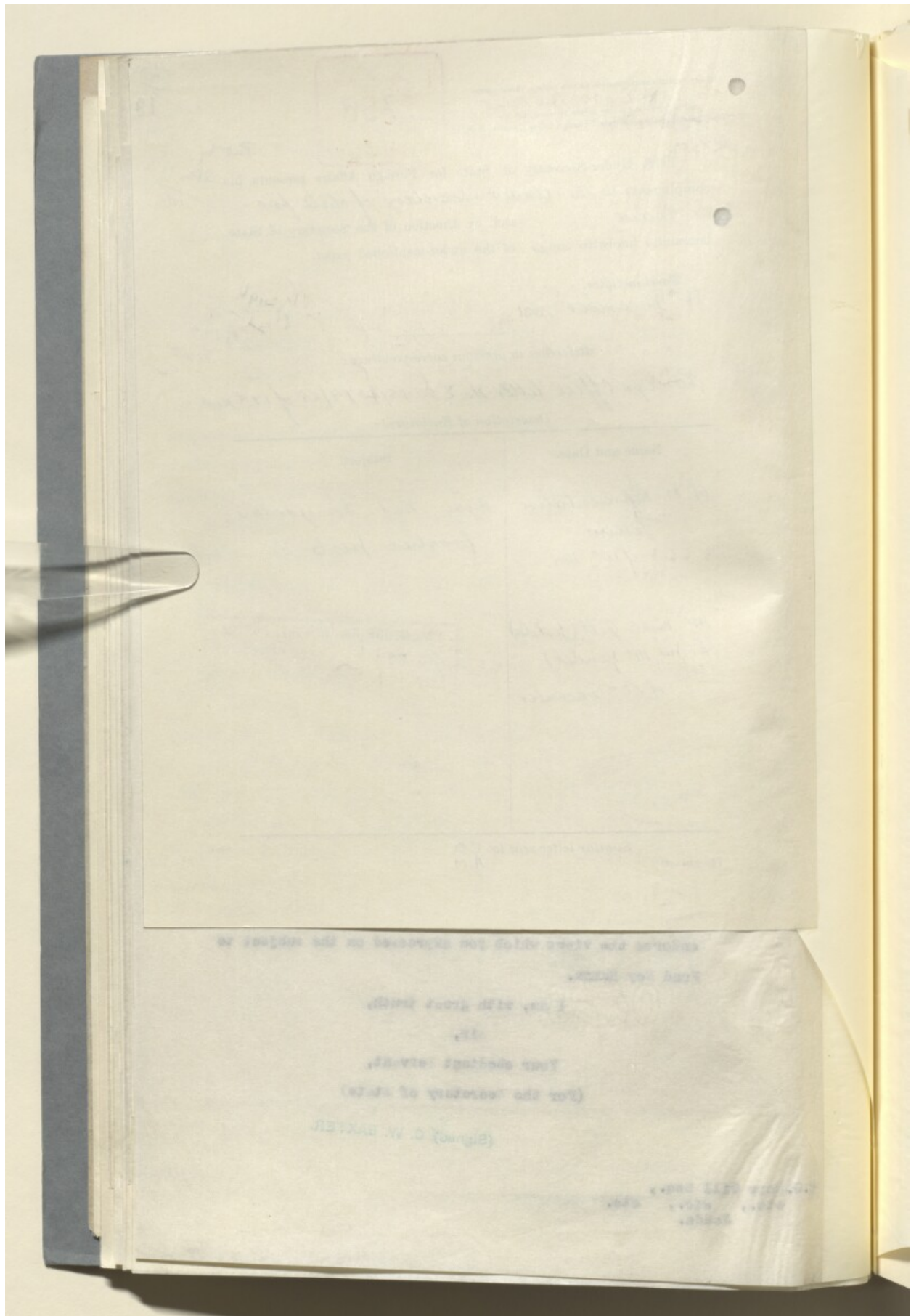
Name and Date.	Subject.
H.M. Representative Jedda No. 443 of 16 th Nov.	Hejaz - Hejd - Transjordan frontier posts
<u>Mr Hope Gill (Jedda)</u> (from Mr Rendel) of 10 th December.	

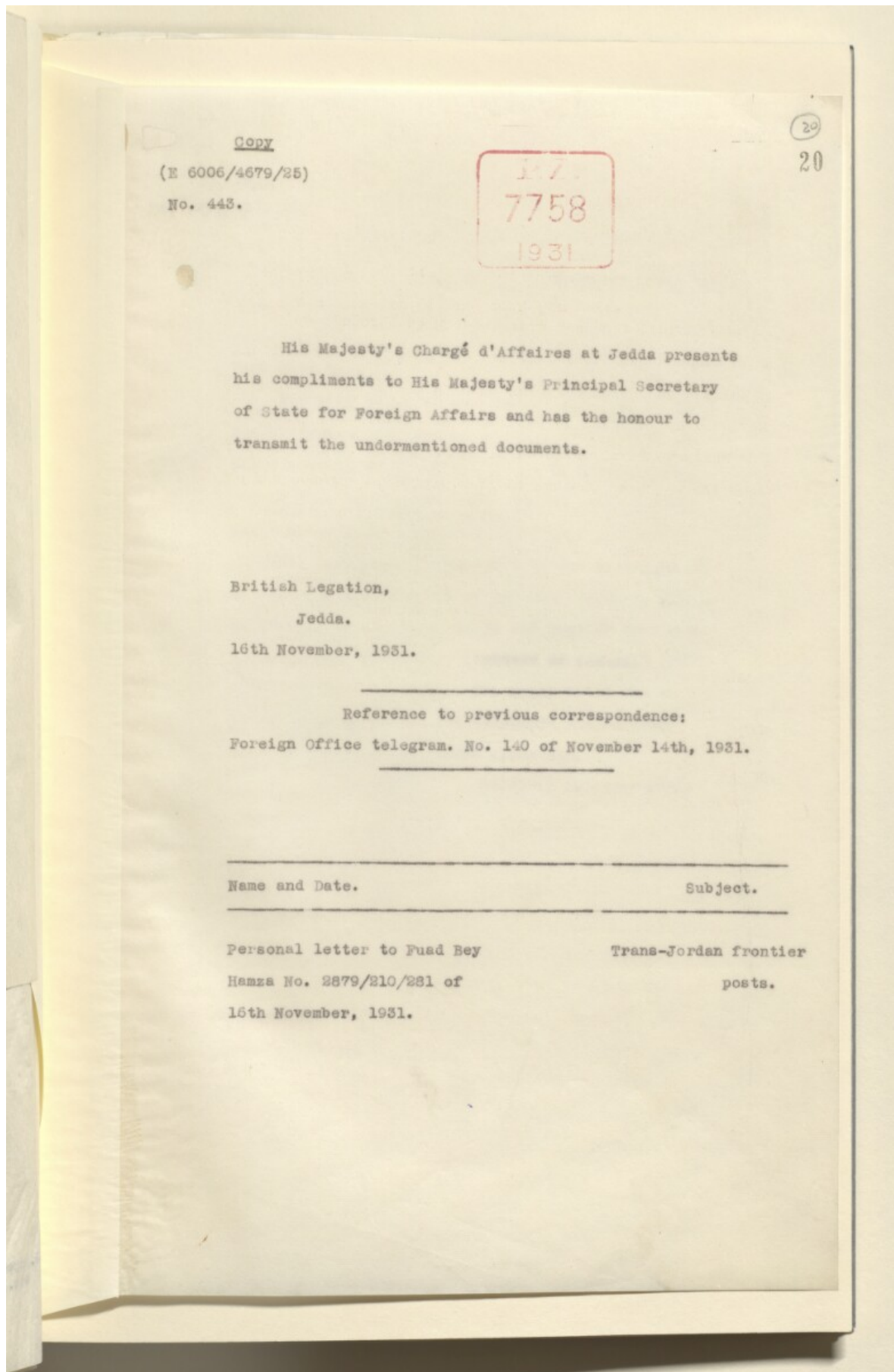
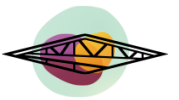
ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
No. 251 17 DEC. 1931
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE

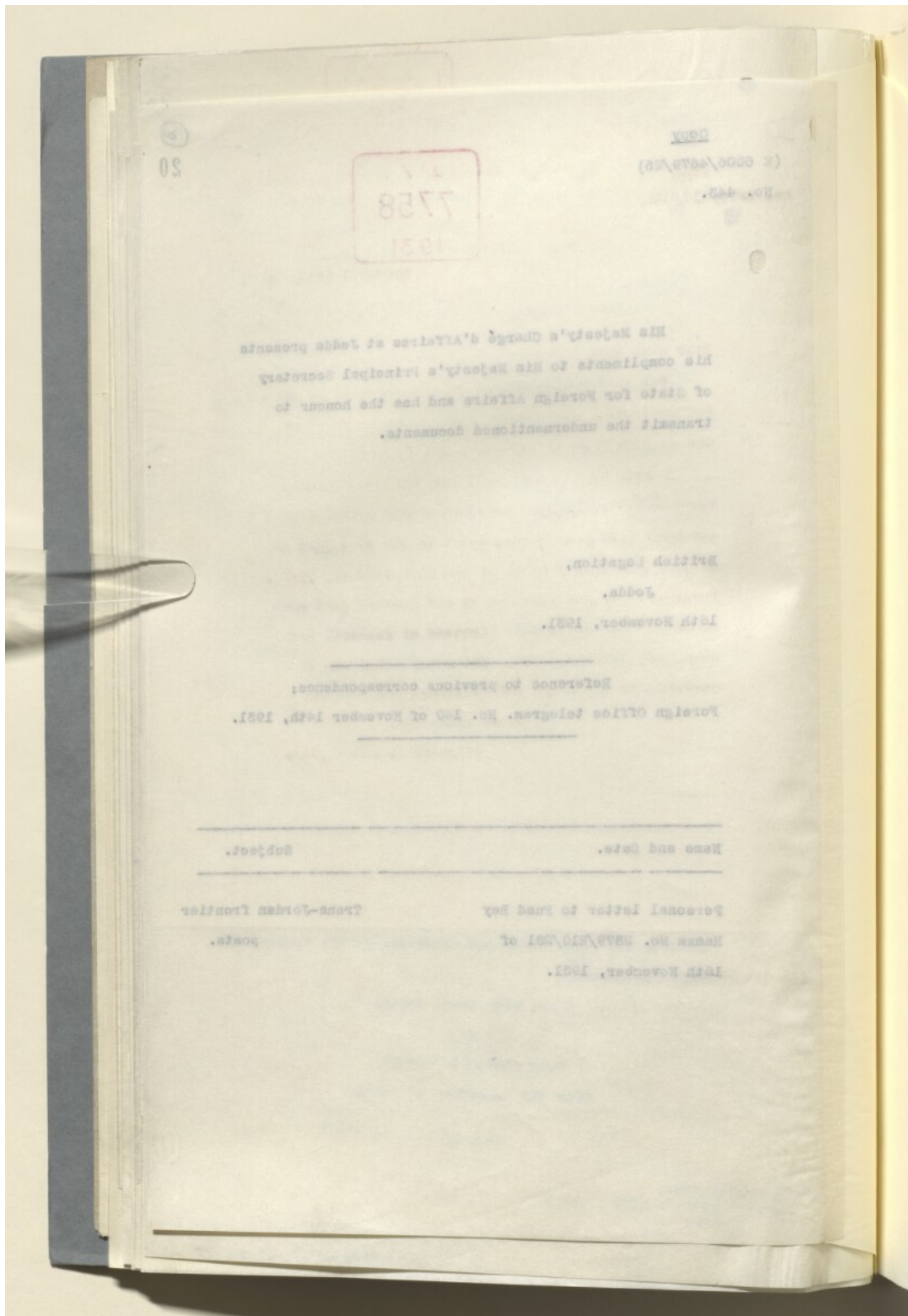
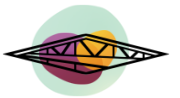
Similar letter sent to C.O.
A.M.

14-5901 (2)

MAILED BRANCH
15 DEC 1931









21
21

Copy

No. 2879/210/281.

November 16th, 1931.

Dear Fuad Bey,

You will remember that in conversation on the 3rd September, you raised with me the question of the construction of certain posts in Trans-Jordan.

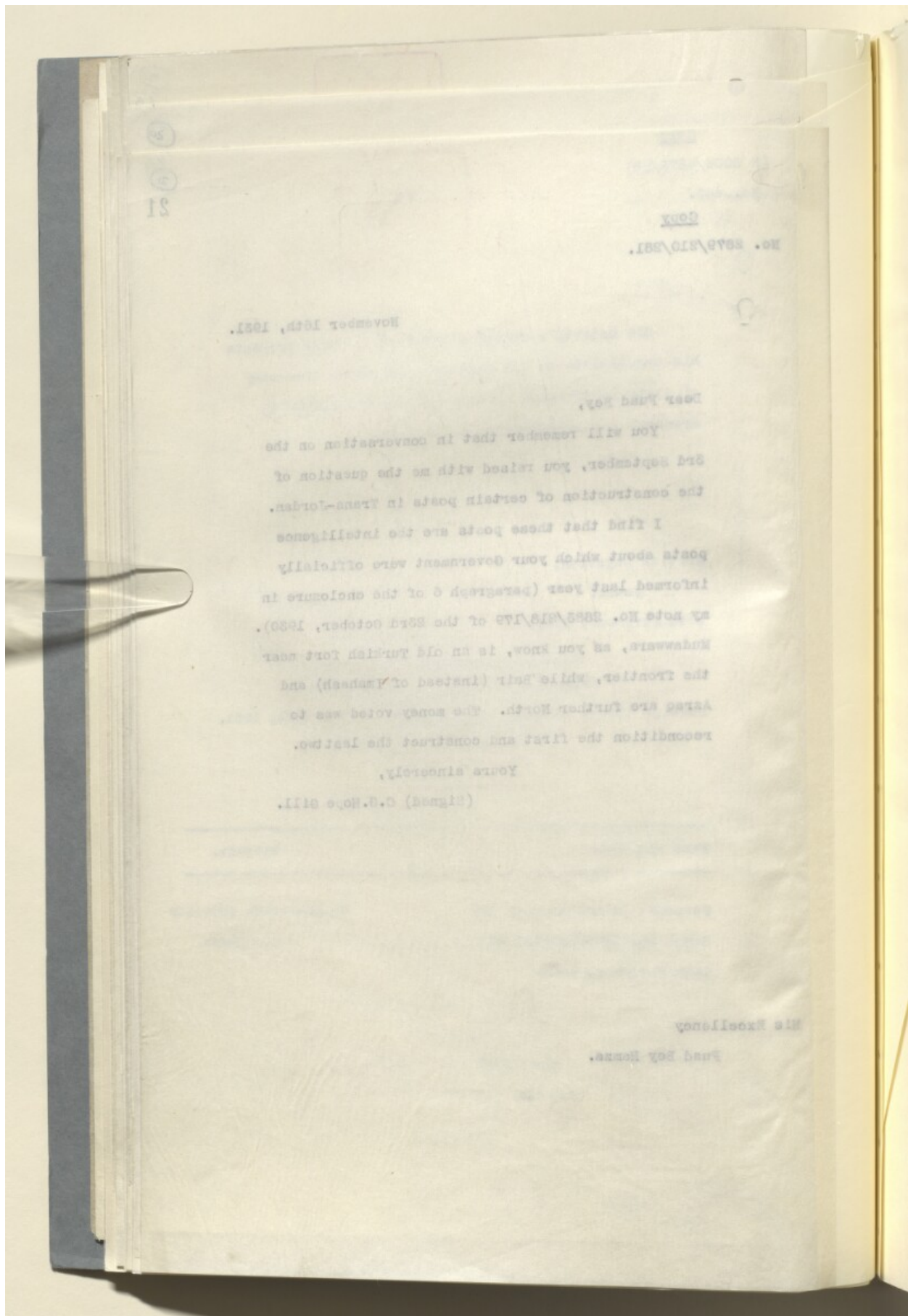
I find that these posts are the intelligence posts about which your Government were officially informed last year (paragraph 6 of the enclosure in my note No. 2885/218/179 of the 23rd October, 1930). Mudawwara, as you know, is an old Turkish fort near the frontier, while Bair (instead of Imshash) and Azraq are further North. The money voted was to recondition the first and construct the last two.

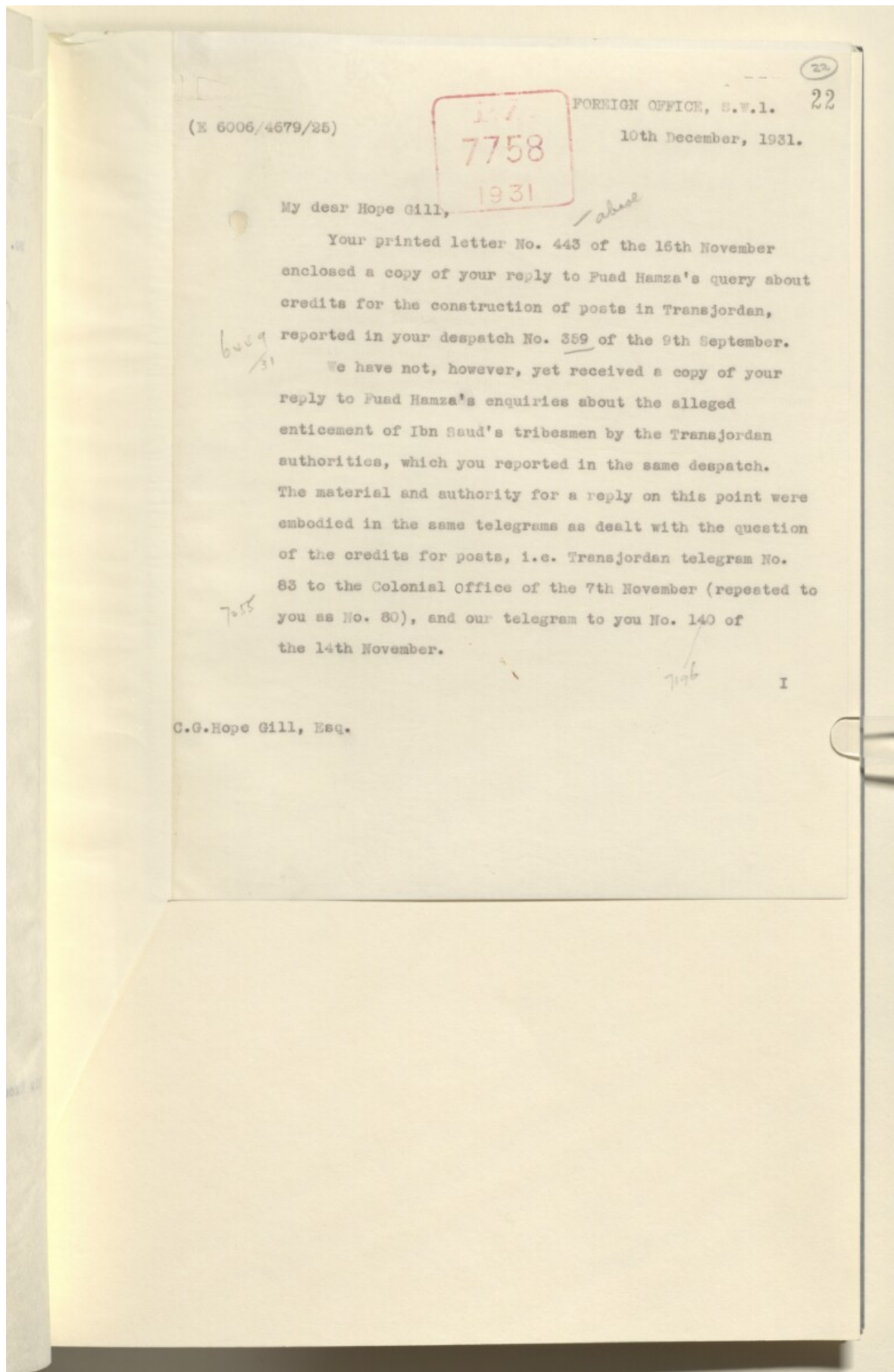
Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C.G. Hope Gill.

His Excellency

Fuad Bey Hamza.





(E 6006/4679/25)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.I.

22

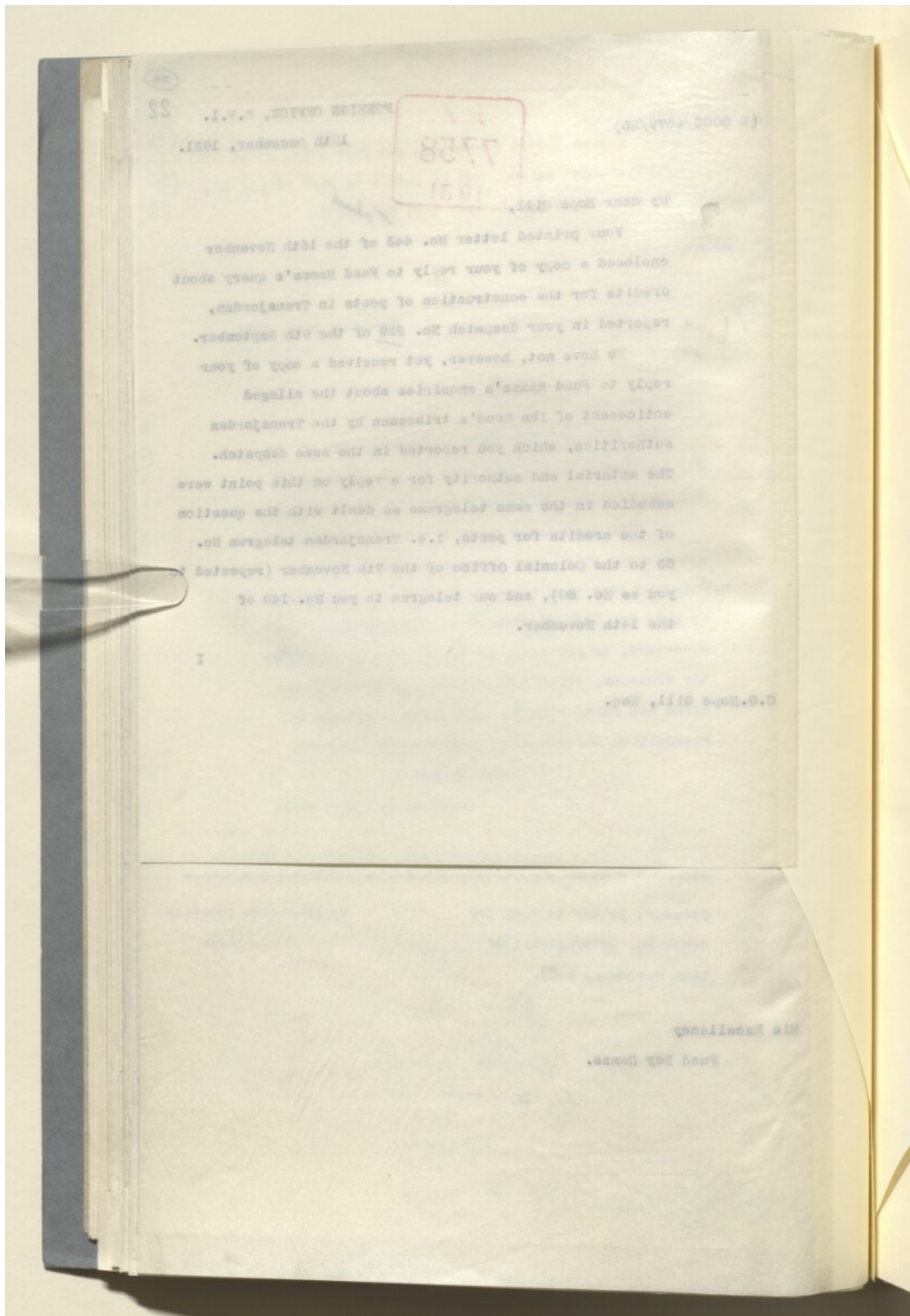
10th December, 1931.

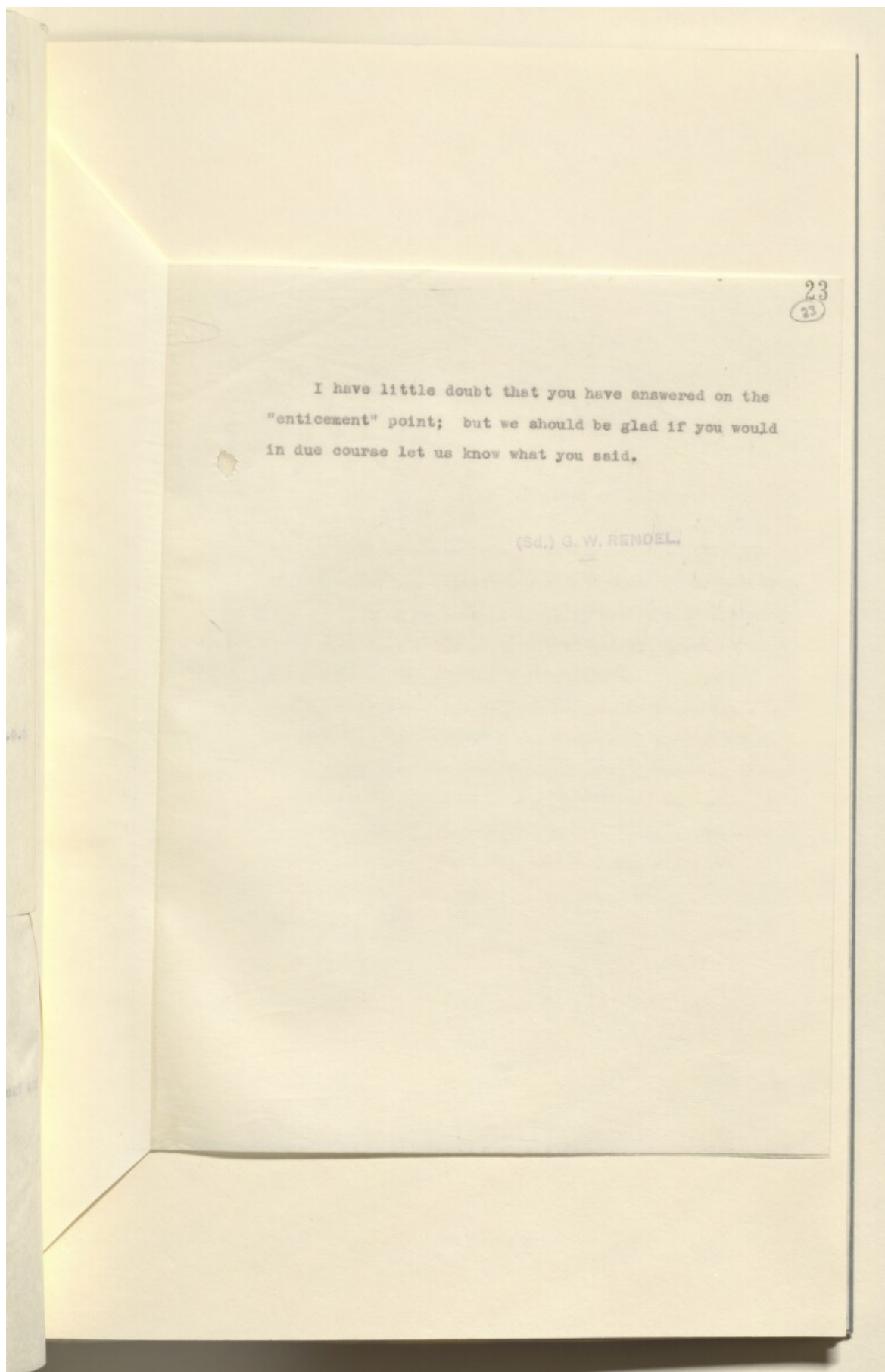
My dear Hope Gill,

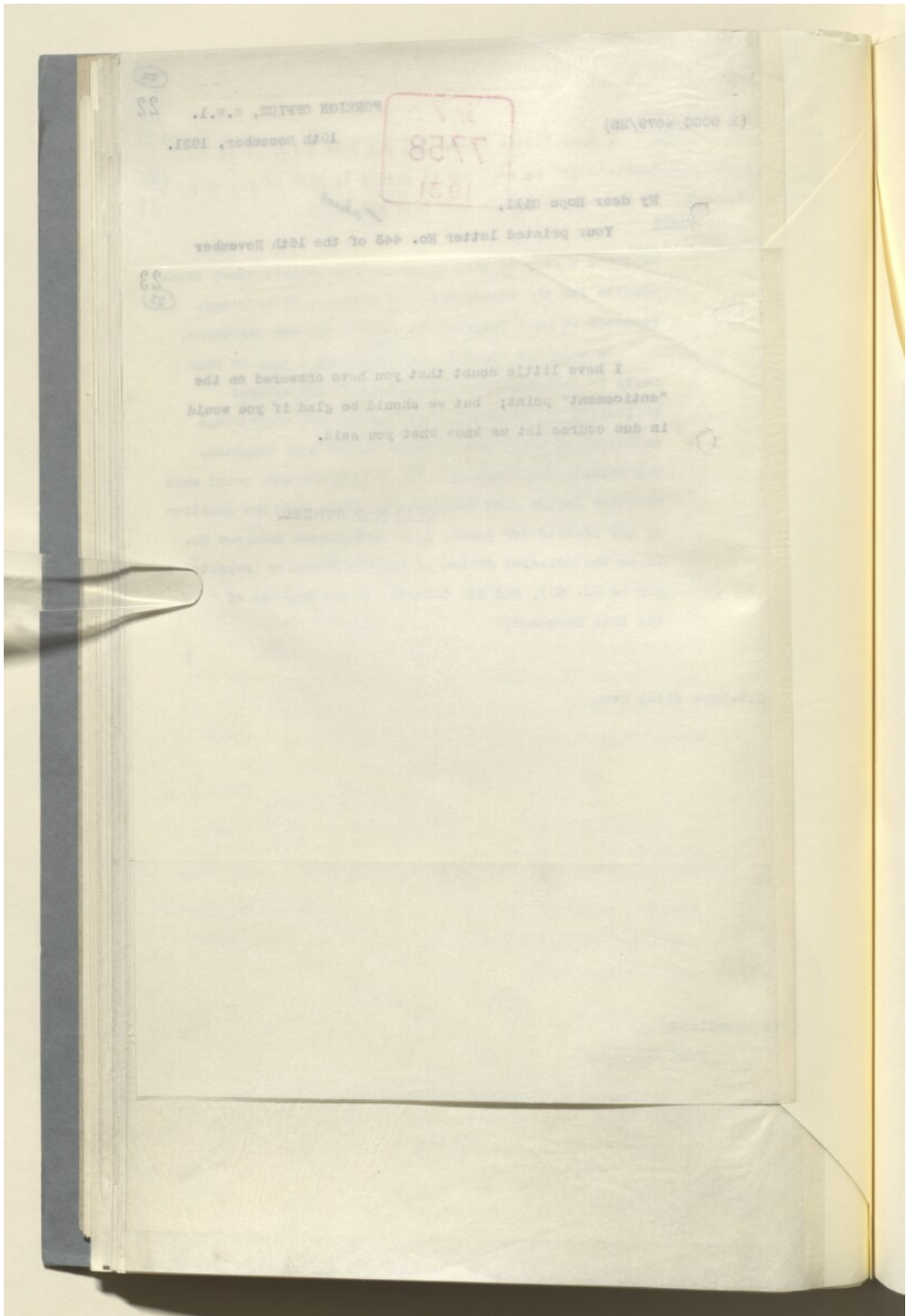
Your printed letter No. 443 of the 16th November enclosed a copy of your reply to Fused Hamza's query about credits for the construction of posts in Transjordan, reported in your despatch No. 359 of the 9th September.

We have not, however, yet received a copy of your reply to Fused Hamza's enquiries about the alleged enticement of Ibn Saud's tribesmen by the Transjordan authorities, which you reported in the same despatch. The material and authority for a reply on this point were embodied in the same telegrams as dealt with the question of the credits for posts, i.e. Transjordan telegram No. 83 to the Colonial Office of the 7th November (repeated to you as No. 80), and our telegram to you No. 140 of the 14th November.

C.G. Hope Gill, Esq.









In any further communication on this subject please quote
No. *65800/4649/25*
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

P.Z.
7460
1931

(3)

24
24

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to *the Under-Secretary of State for India*
and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith cop of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
30th November, 1931.

Reference to previous correspondence :
Foreign Office letter no. 5595/4649/25
of 14th November, 1931.

Description of Enclosure.

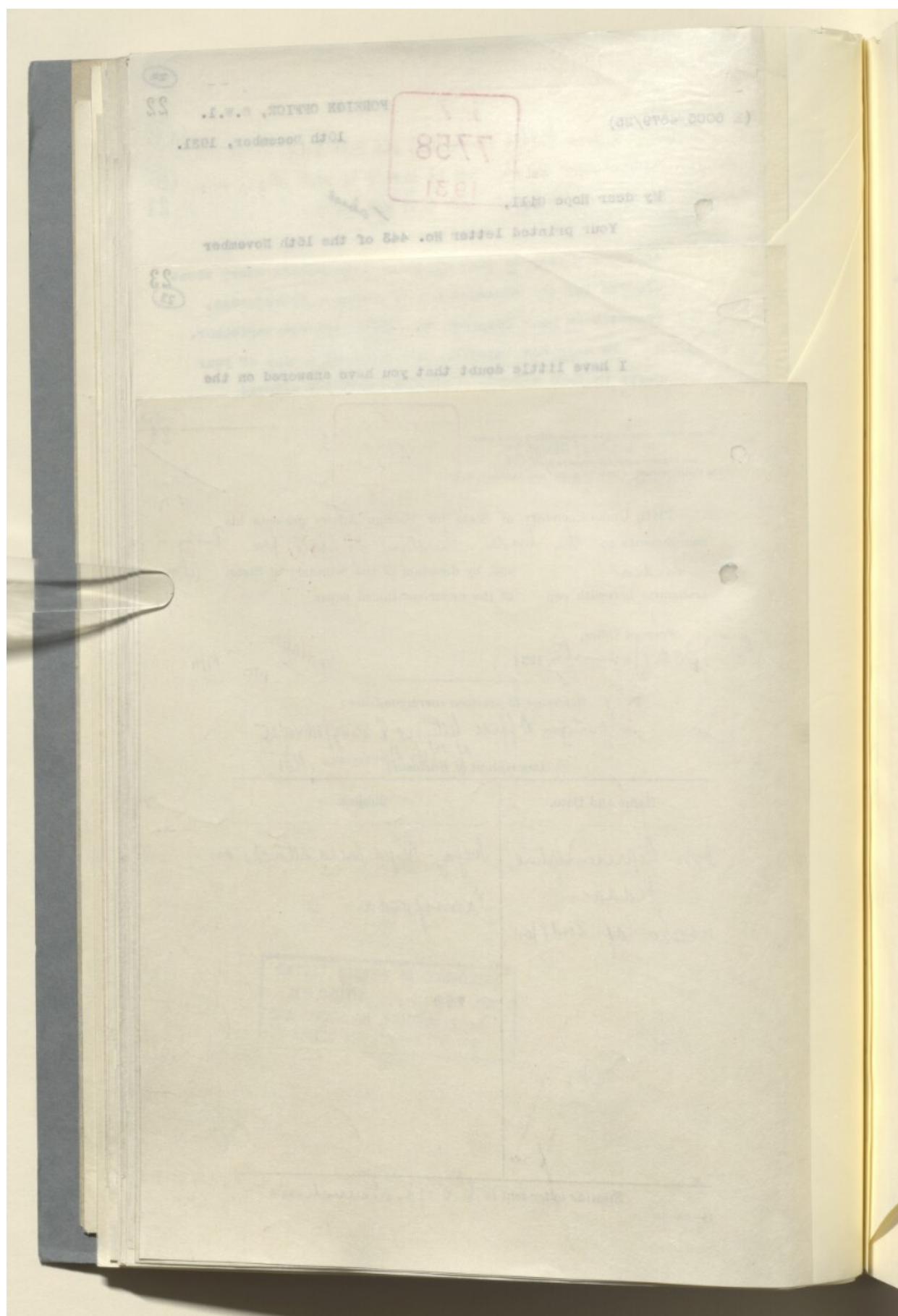
Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>hon. representative, Jadda no 420 of 2nd Nov</i>	<i>Beijing Press attacks on Transjordan</i>

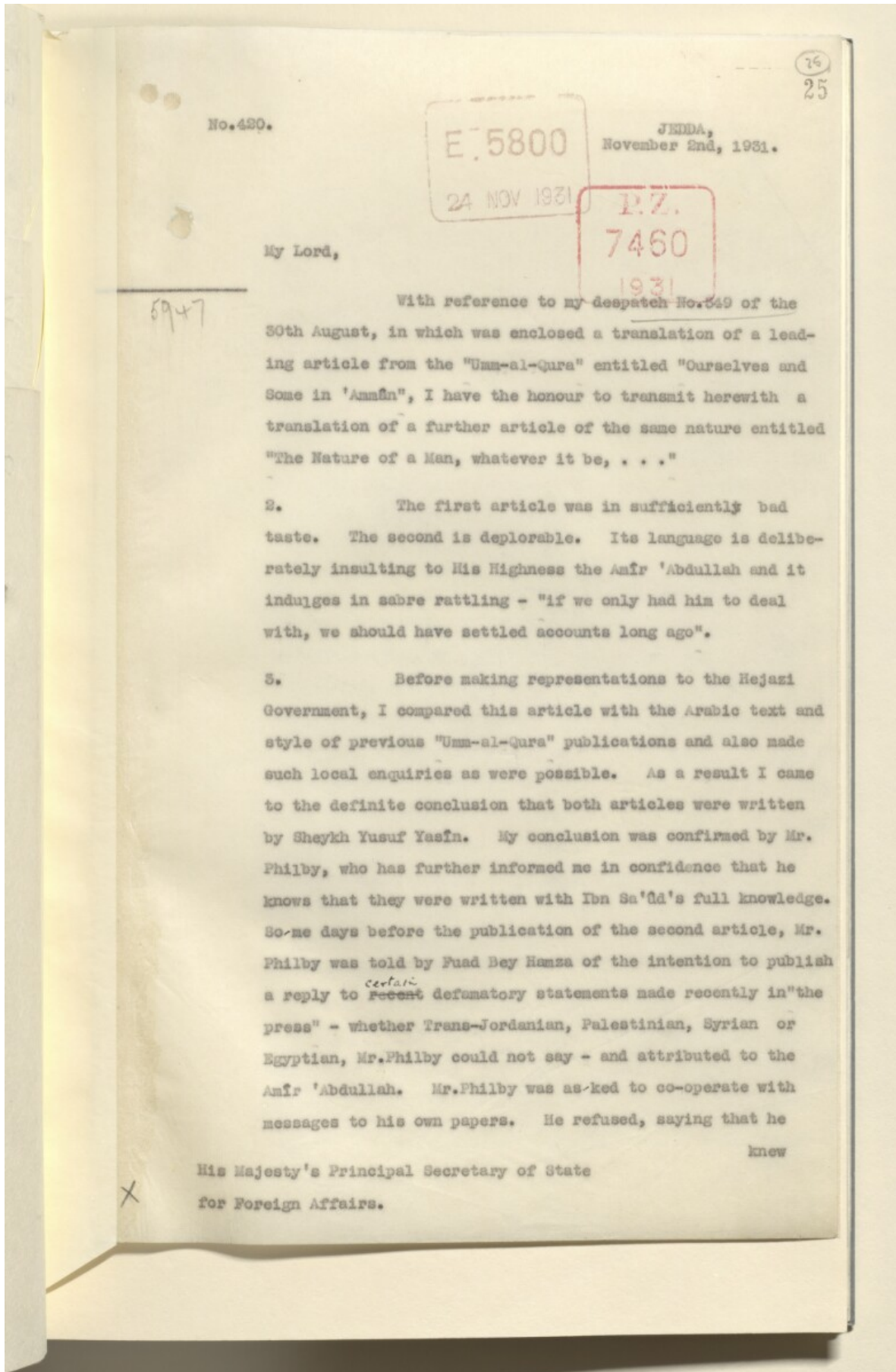
ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
No. 250 10 DEC. 1931
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE

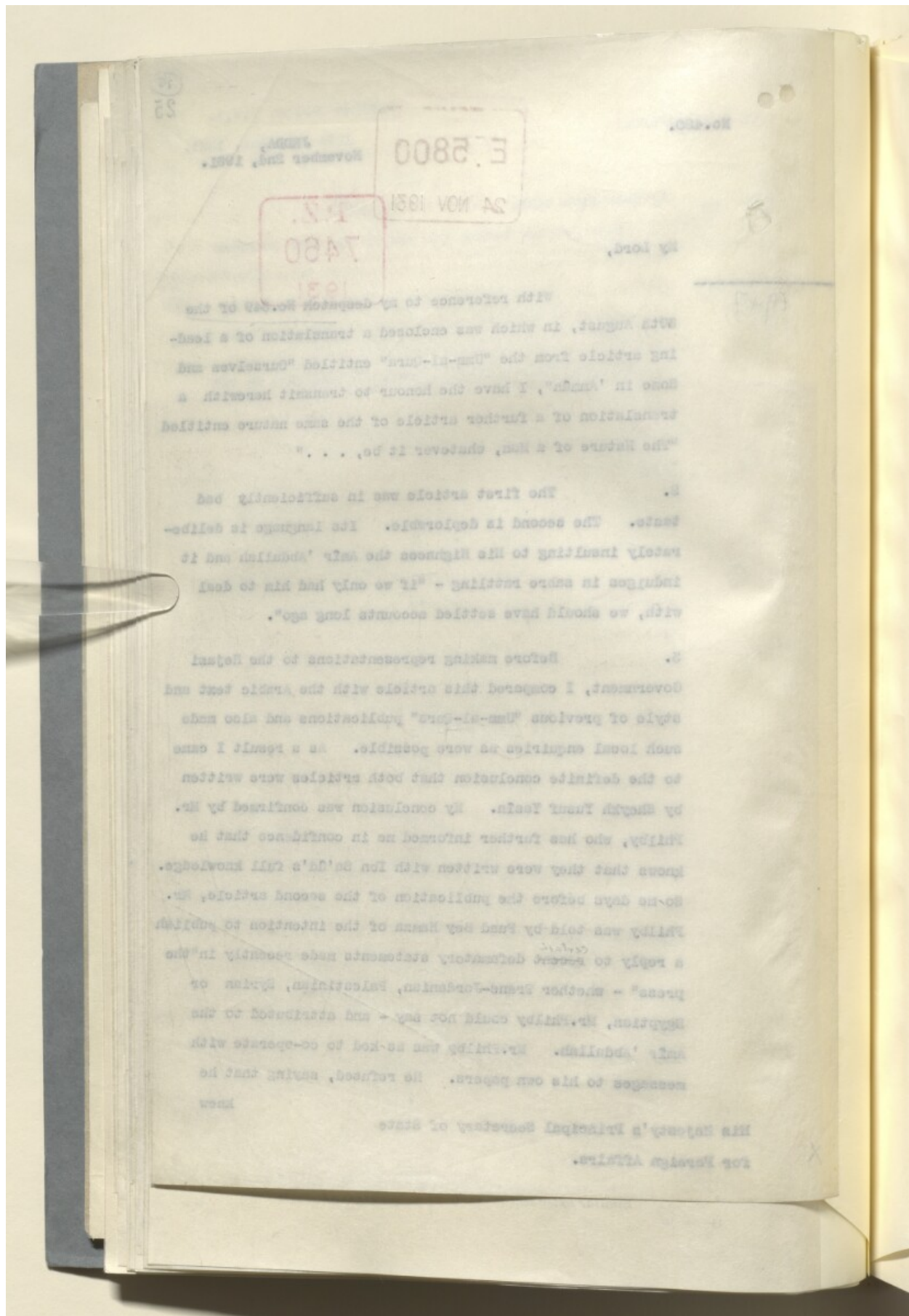
MAILED BRANCH
12 DEC 1931

Similar letter sent to *C.O. for observations*

14-5901 (2)







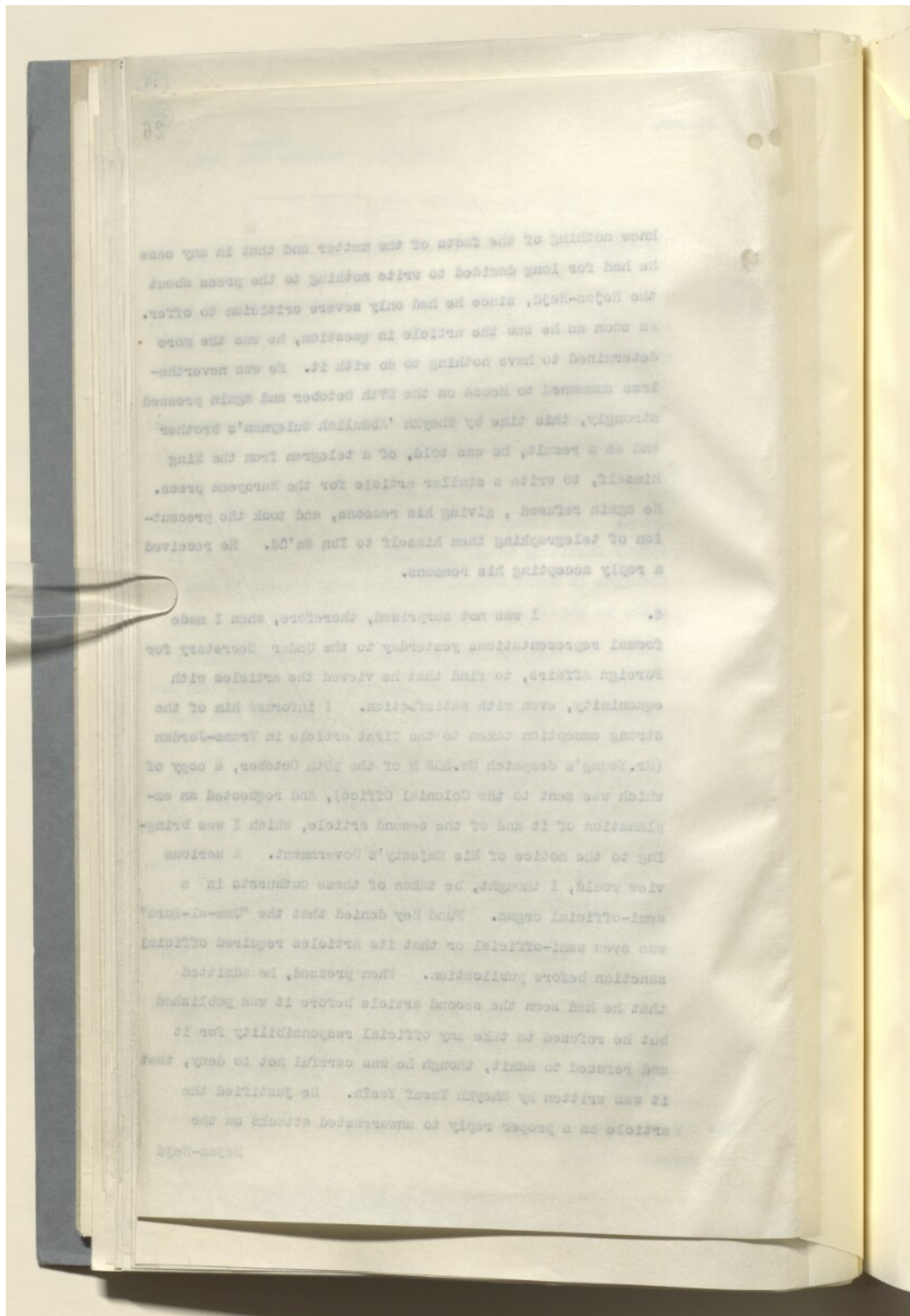


26

knew nothing of the facts of the matter and that in any case he had for long decided to write nothing to the press about the Hejaz-Nejd, since he had only severe criticism to offer. As soon as he saw the article in question, he was the more determined to have nothing to do with it. He was nevertheless summoned to Mecca on the 27th October and again pressed strongly, this time by Sheykh 'Abdullah Sulayman's brother and as a result, he was told, of a telegram from the King himself, to write a similar article for the European press. He again refused, giving his reasons, and took the precaution of telegraphing them himself to Ibn Sa'ûd. He received a reply accepting his reasons.

4. I was not surprised, therefore, when I made formal representations yesterday to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to find that he viewed the articles with equanimity, even with satisfaction. I informed him of the strong exception taken to the first article in Trans-Jordan (Mr. Young's despatch No. 205 M of the 15th October, a copy of which was sent to the Colonial Office), and requested an explanation of it and of the second article, which I was bringing to the notice of His Majesty's Government. A serious view would, I thought, be taken of these outbursts in a semi-official organ. Fuad Bey denied that the "Umm-al-Qura" was even semi-official or that its articles required official sanction before publication. When pressed, he admitted that he had seen the second article before it was published but he refused to take any official responsibility for it and refused to admit, though he was careful not to deny, that it was written by Sheykh Yusuf Yasîn. He justified the article as a proper reply to unwarranted attacks on the

Hejaz-Nejd





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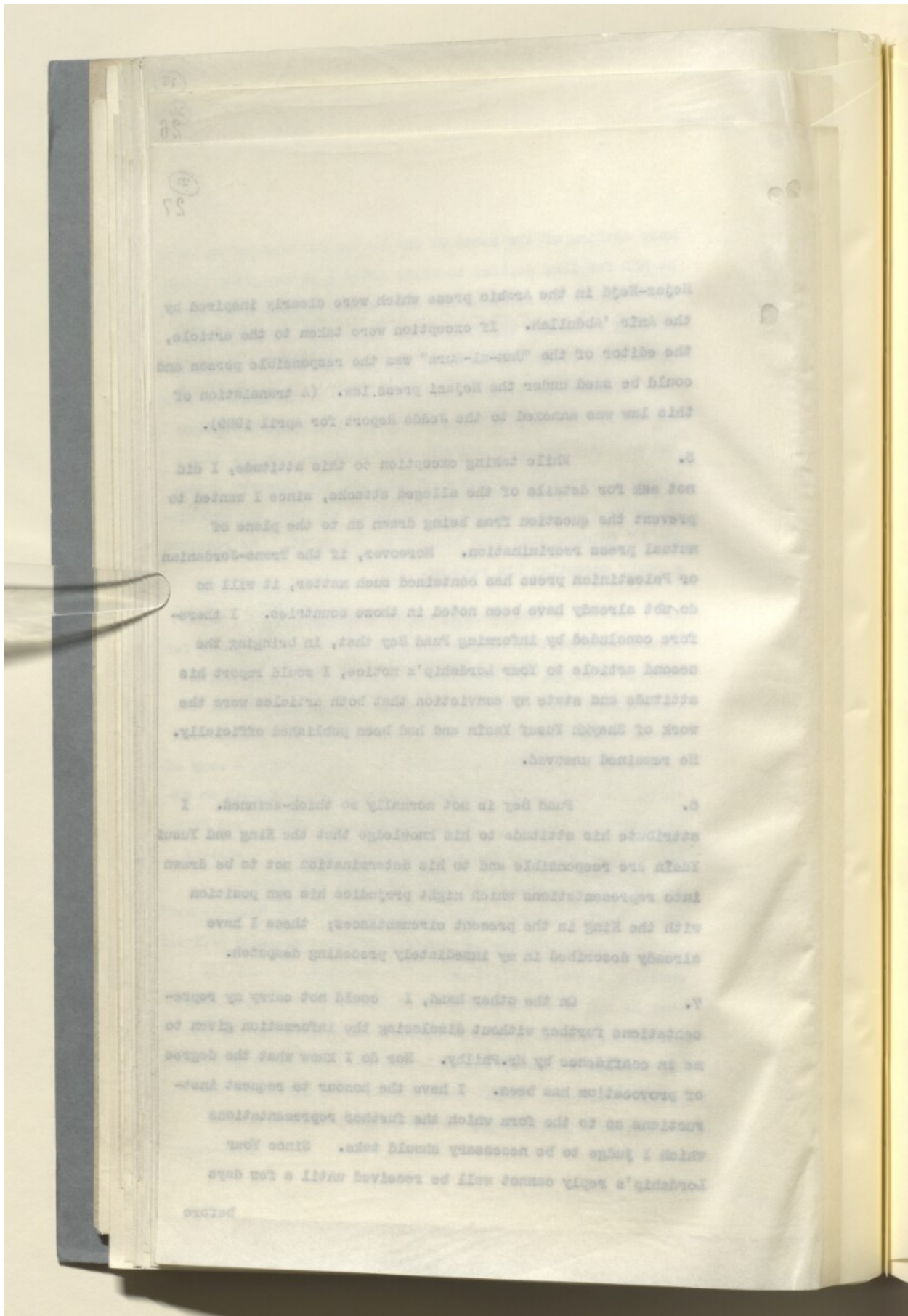
Hejaz-Nejd in the Arabic press which were clearly inspired by the Amir 'Abdullah. If exception were taken to the article, the editor of the "Umm-al-Qura" was the responsible person and could be sued under the Hejazi press law. (A translation of this law was annexed to the Jedda Report for April 1939).

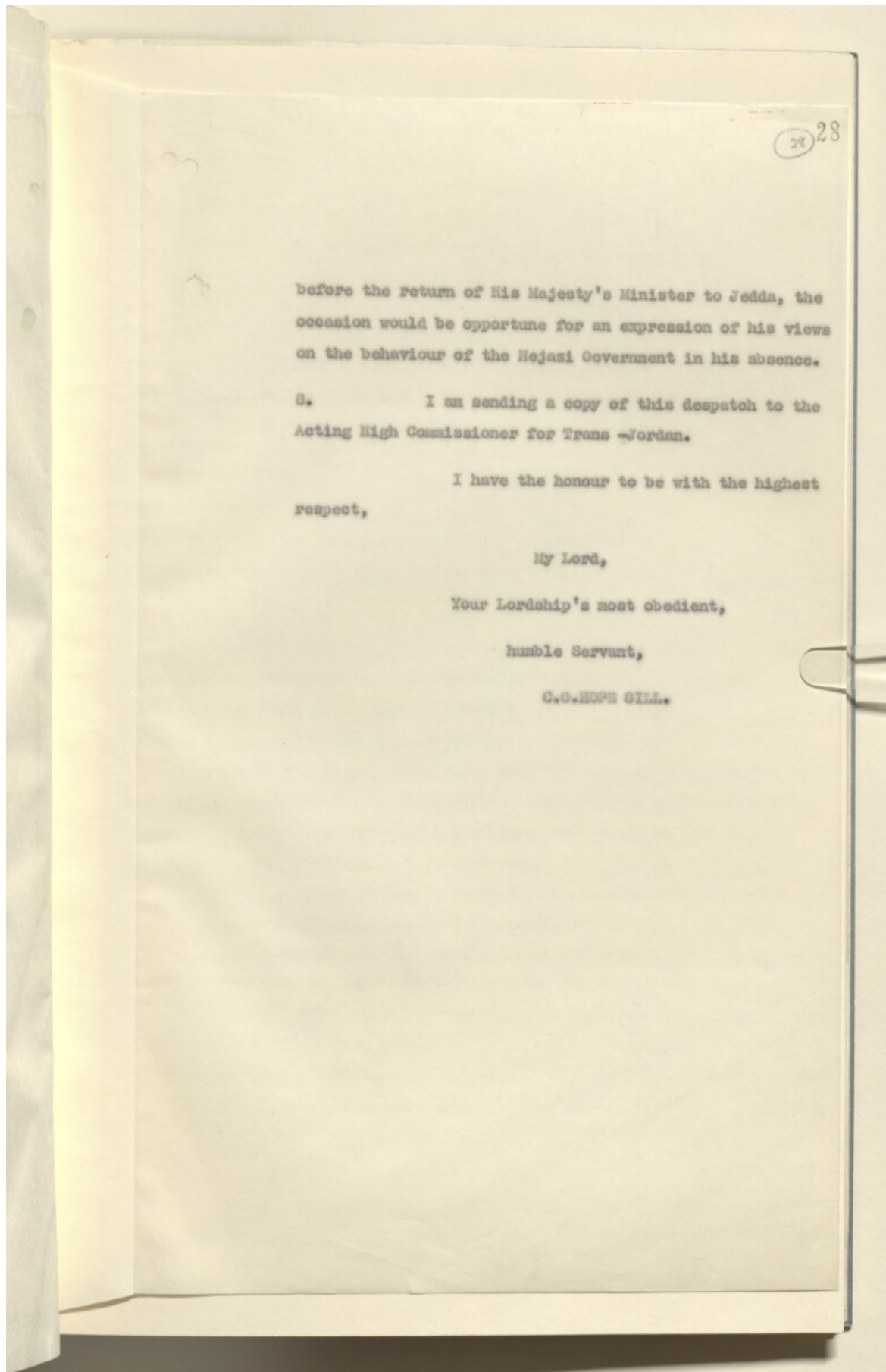
5. While taking exception to this attitude, I did not ask for details of the alleged attacks, since I wanted to prevent the question from being drawn on to the plane of mutual press recrimination. Moreover, if the Trans-Jordanian or Palestinian press has contained such matter, it will no doubt already have been noted in those countries. I therefore concluded by informing Fuad Bey that, in bringing the second article to Your Lordship's notice, I would report his attitude and state my conviction that both articles were the work of Sheykh Yusuf Yasin and had been published officially. He remained unmoved.

6. Fuad Bey is not normally so thick-skinned. I attribute his attitude to his knowledge that the King and Yusuf Yasin are responsible and to his determination not to be drawn into representations which might prejudice his own position with the King in the present circumstances; these I have already described in my immediately preceding despatch.

7. On the other hand, I could not carry my representations further without disclosing the information given to me in confidence by Mr. Philby. Nor do I know what the degree of provocation has been. I have the honour to request instructions as to the form which the further representations which I judge to be necessary should take. Since Your Lordship's reply cannot well be received until a few days

before





before the return of His Majesty's Minister to Jedda, the
occasion would be opportune for an expression of his views
on the behaviour of the Hejazi Government in his absence.

8. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the
Acting High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.

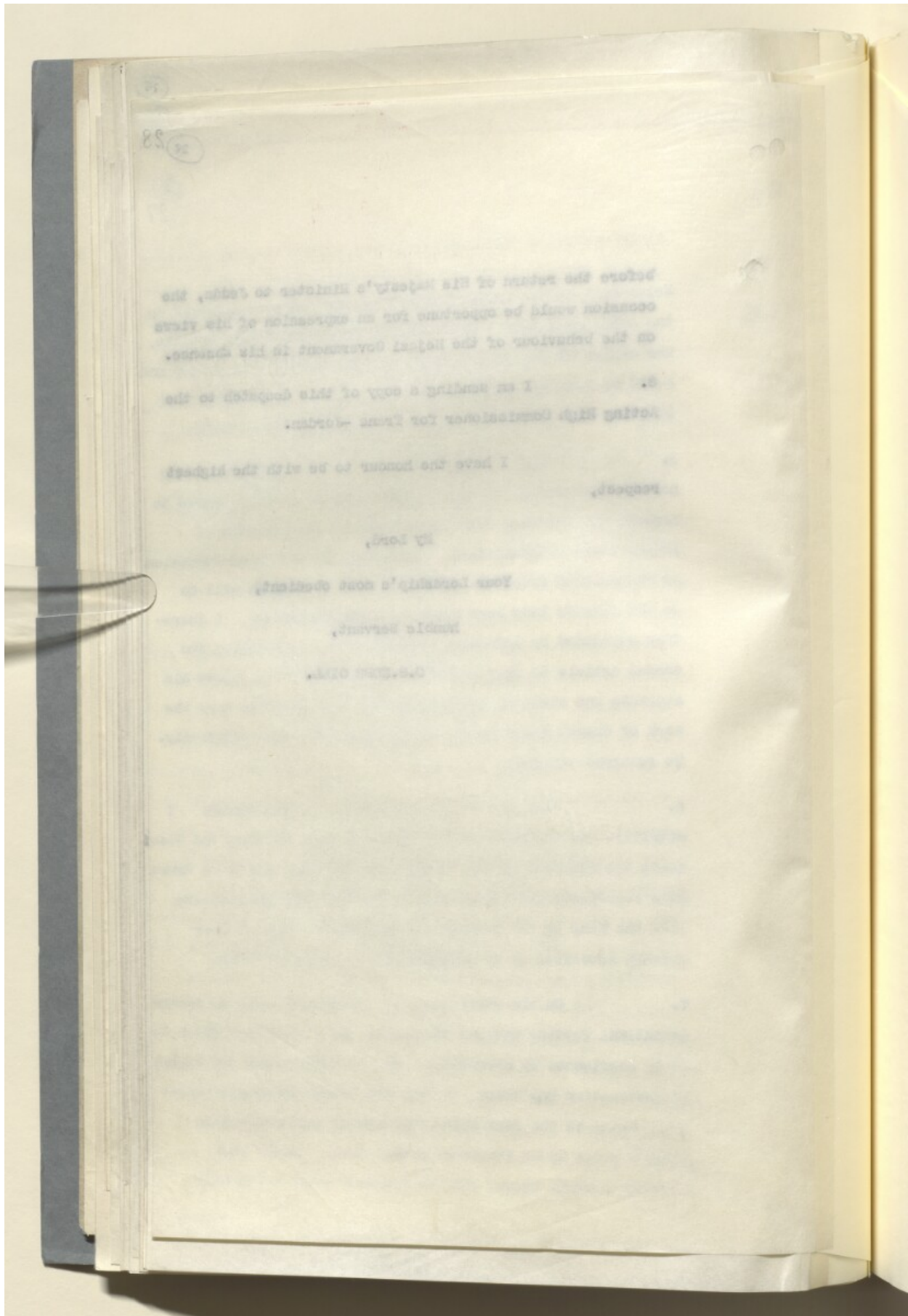
I have the honour to be with the highest
respect,

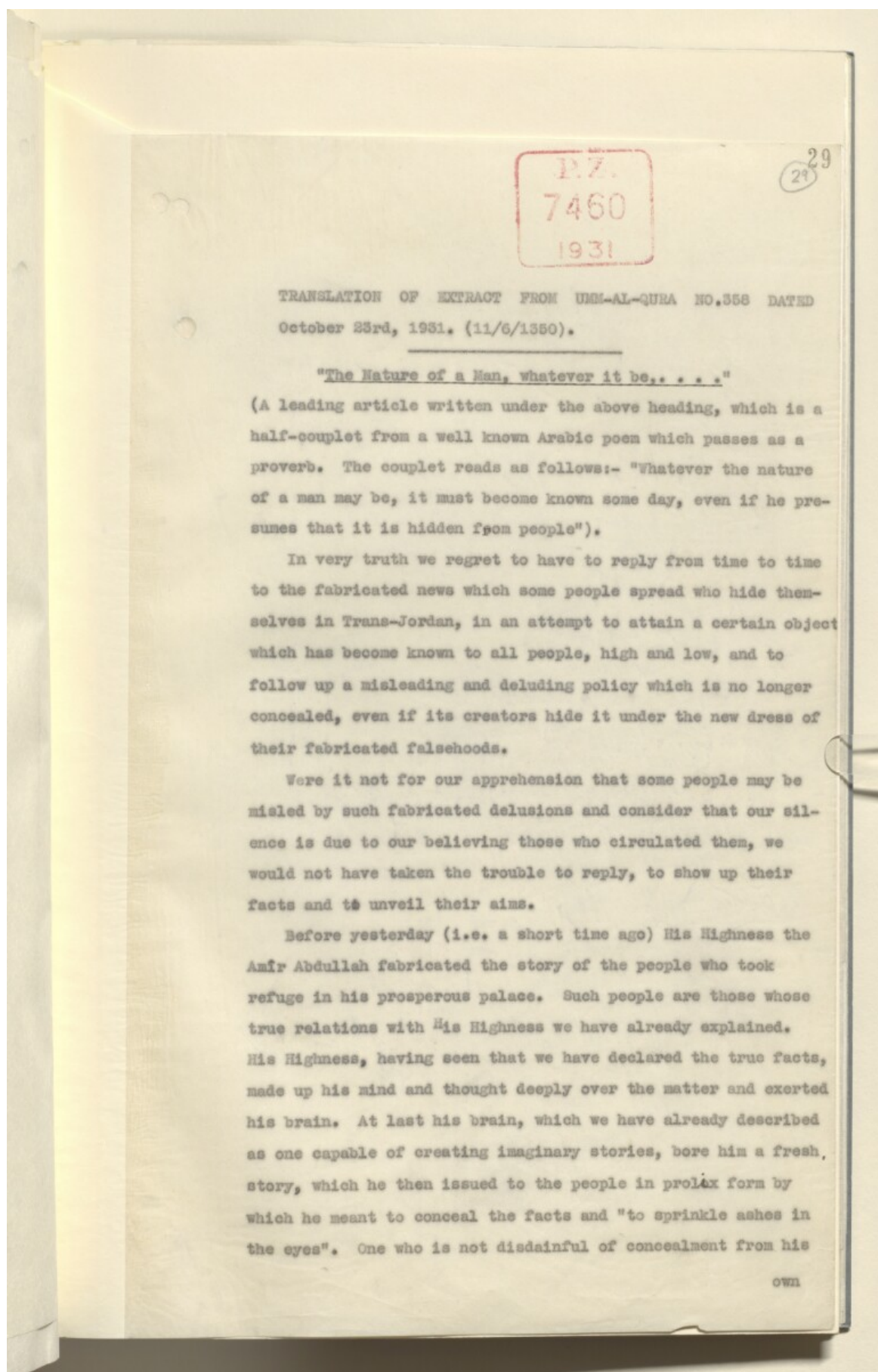
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

humble Servant,

C.C.HOPE GILL.





TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT FROM UMMI-AL-QURA NO.358 DATED
October 23rd, 1931. (11/6/1350).

"The Nature of a Man, whatever it be, . . ."

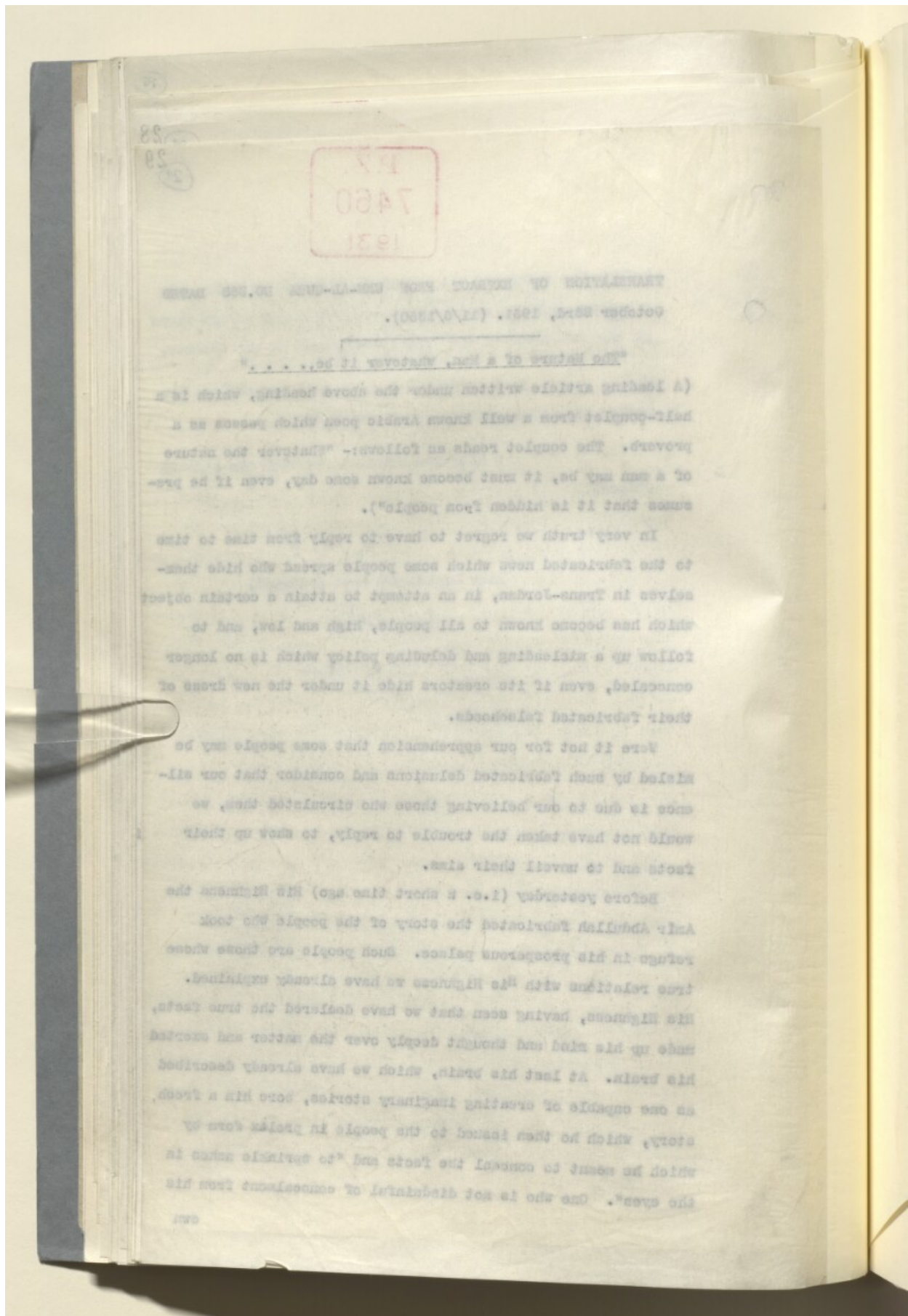
(A leading article written under the above heading, which is a half-couplet from a well known Arabic poem which passes as a proverb. The couplet reads as follows:- "Whatever the nature of a man may be, it must become known some day, even if he presumes that it is hidden from people").

In very truth we regret to have to reply from time to time to the fabricated news which some people spread who hide themselves in Trans-Jordan, in an attempt to attain a certain object which has become known to all people, high and low, and to follow up a misleading and deluding policy which is no longer concealed, even if its creators hide it under the new dress of their fabricated falsehoods.

Were it not for our apprehension that some people may be misled by such fabricated delusions and consider that our silence is due to our believing those who circulated them, we would not have taken the trouble to reply, to show up their facts and to unveil their aims.

Before yesterday (i.e. a short time ago) His Highness the Amir Abdullah fabricated the story of the people who took refuge in his prosperous palace. Such people are those whose true relations with His Highness we have already explained. His Highness, having seen that we have declared the true facts, made up his mind and thought deeply over the matter and exerted his brain. At last his brain, which we have already described as one capable of creating imaginary stories, bore him a fresh story, which he then issued to the people in prolix form by which he meant to conceal the facts and "to sprinkle ashes in the eyes". One who is not disdainful of concealment from his

own





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own brother can easily create false accusations against us, and nothing can stop him from committing any action to quench his burning thirst, which it is all too difficult to allay, whether spreading dishonour, it be for ~~XXXXXX~~ or dissention or calumny.

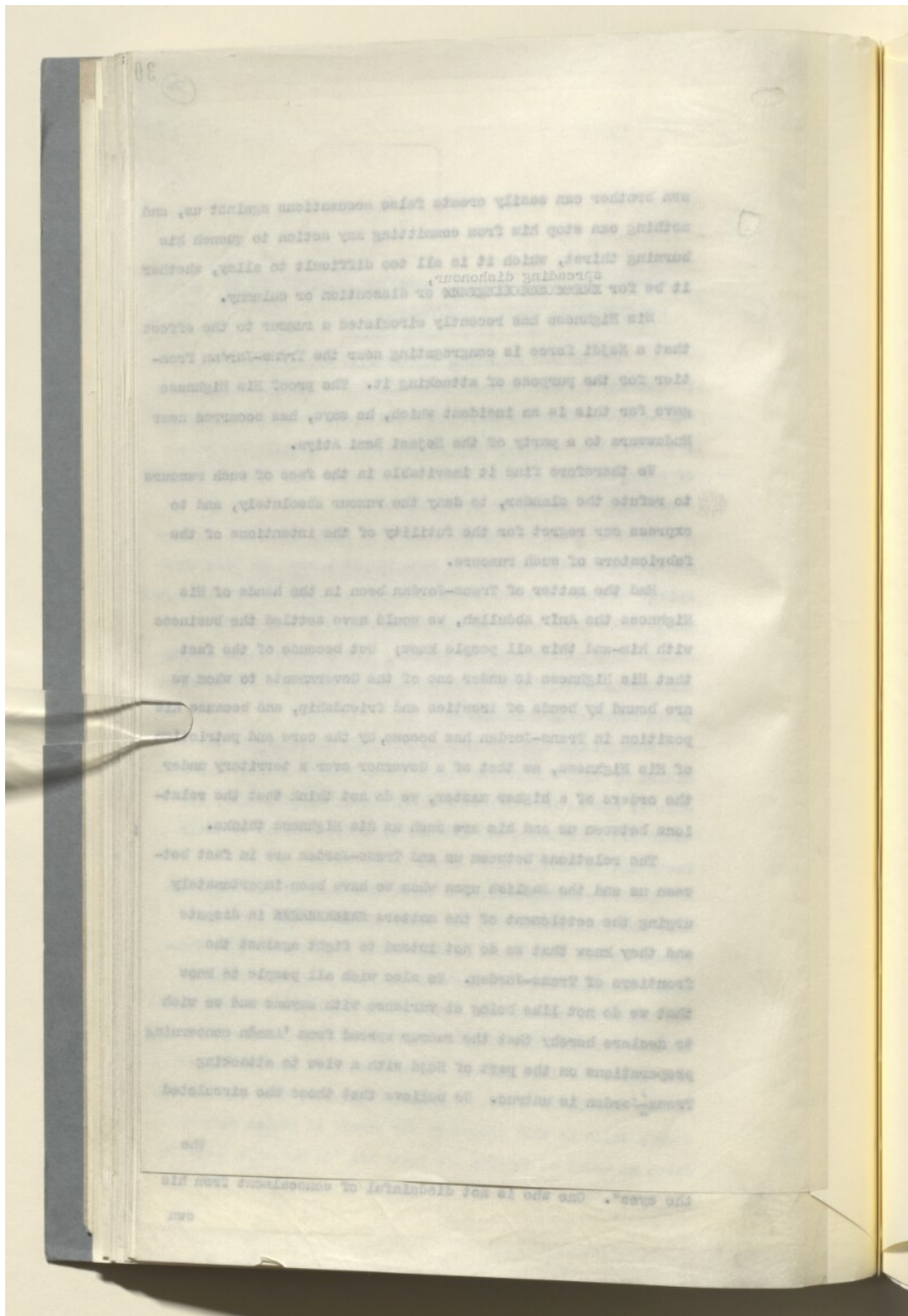
His Highness has recently circulated a rumour to the effect that a Nejdî force is congregating near the Trans-Jordan frontier for the purpose of attacking it. The proof His Highness gave for this is an incident which, he says, has occurred near Mudawwara to a party of the Hejazi Beni Atiya.

We therefore find it inevitable in the face of such rumours to refute the slander, to deny the rumour absolutely, and to express our regret for the futility of the intentions of the fabricators of such rumours.

Had the matter of Trans-Jordan been in the hands of His Highness the Amir Abdullah, we would have settled the business with him-and this all people know; but because of the fact that His Highness is under one of the Governments to whom we are bound by bonds of treaties and friendship, and because his position in Trans-Jordan has become, by the care and patriotism of His Highness, as that of a Governor over a territory under the orders of a higher master, we do not think that the relations between us and him are such as His Highness thinks.

The relations between us and Trans-Jordan are in fact between us and the English upon whom we have been importunately urging the settlement of the matters ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ in dispute and they know that we do not intend to fight against the frontiers of Trans-Jordan. We also wish all people to know that we do not like being at variance with anyone and we wish to declare hereby that the rumour spread from 'Amman concerning preparations on the part of Nejd with a view to attacking Trans-Jordan is untrue. We believe that those who circulated

the

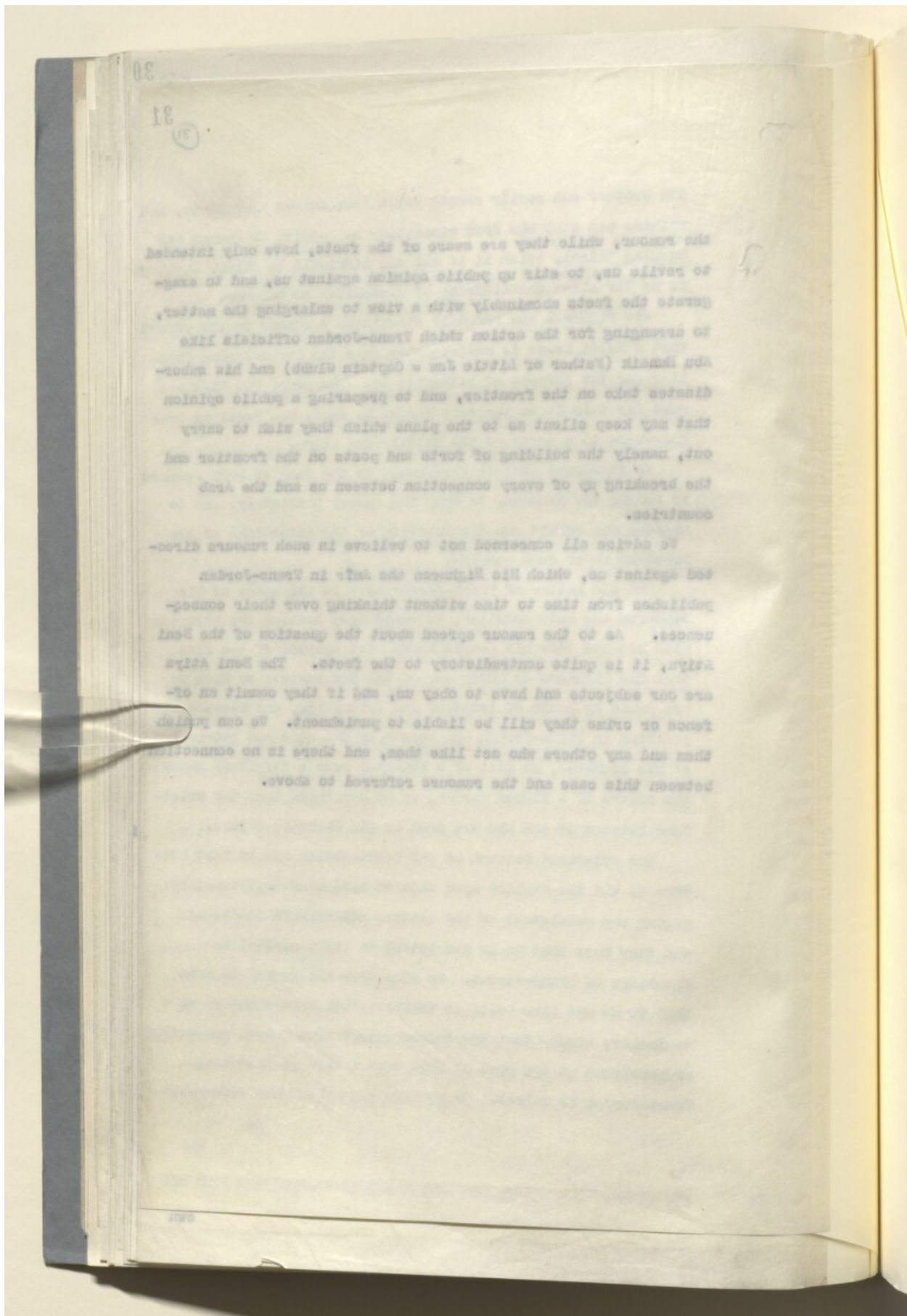




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(31)

the rumour, while they are aware of the facts, have only intended to revile us, to stir up public opinion against us, and to exaggerate the facts abominably with a view to enlarging the matter, to arranging for the action which Trans-Jordan officials like Abu Hmaik (Father of Little Jaw = Captain Glubb) and his subordinates take on the frontier, and to preparing a public opinion that may keep silent as to the plans which they wish to carry out, namely the building of forts and posts on the frontier and the breaking up of every connection between us and the Arab countries.

We advise all concerned not to believe in such rumours directed against us, which His Highness the Amir in Trans-Jordan publishes from time to time without thinking over their consequences. As to the rumour spread about the question of the Beni Atiya, it is quite contradictory to the facts. The Beni Atiya are our subjects and have to obey us, and if they commit an offence or crime they will be liable to punishment. We can punish them and any others who act like them, and there is no connection between this case and the rumours referred to above.





INDEXED
In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. *16 5545/4649/25*
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

7196
1931

- *21st* (32)
11 11 32
Partly
Adm.
12/11

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to *the Under-Secretary of State for India*
and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
14th November, 1931.

Reference to previous correspondence:
Colonial Office ltr. no. 89500/21
of 10th November, 1931.

Description of Enclosure.

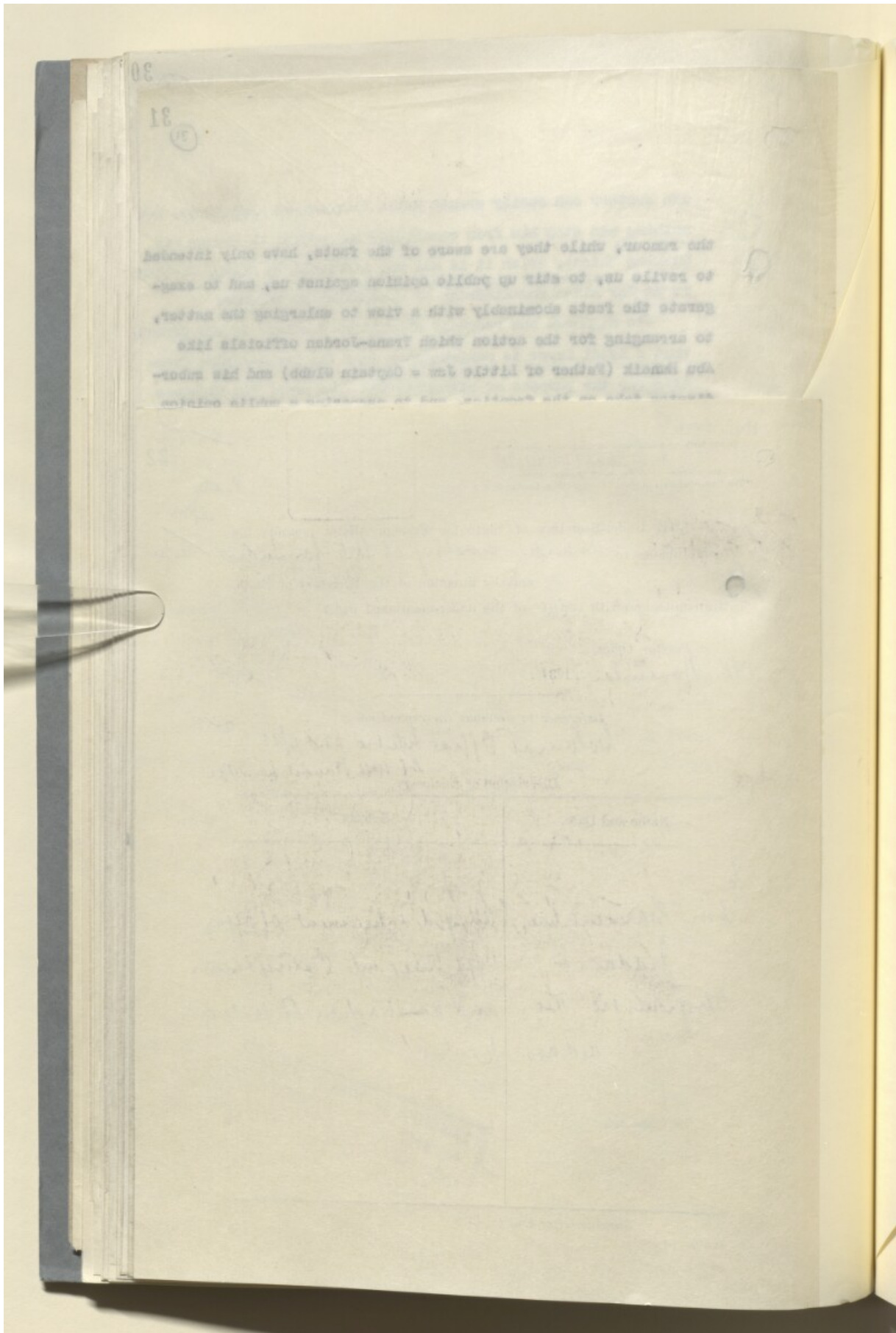
Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>To</i> <i>Lt. Representative,</i> <i>Jedda</i> <i>telegram no. 1440</i> <i>14th Nov.</i>	<i>Alleged enticement of Hejaz- Nepd tribes into Transjordan and construction of posts on frontier</i>

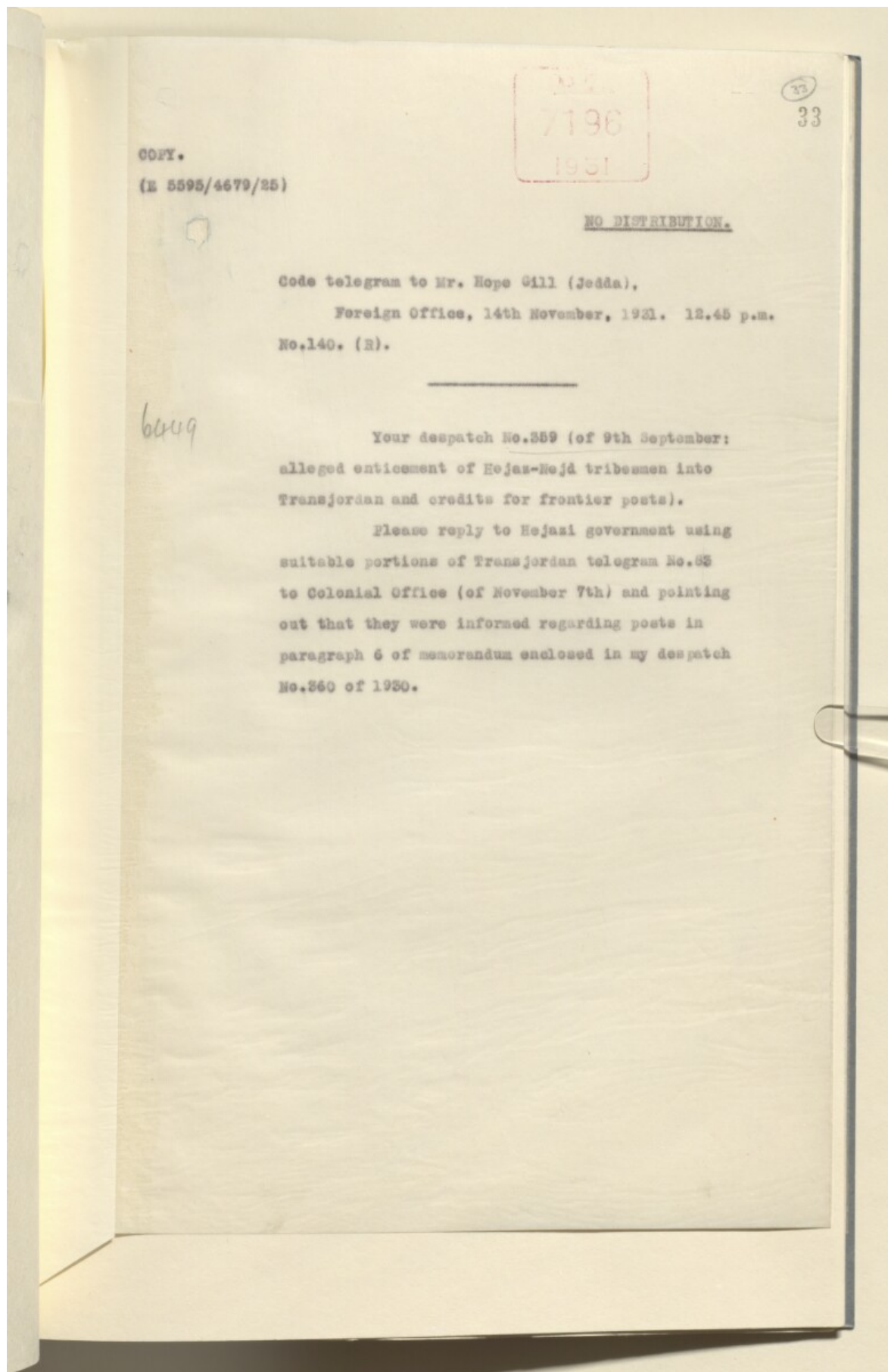
18 NOV 1931

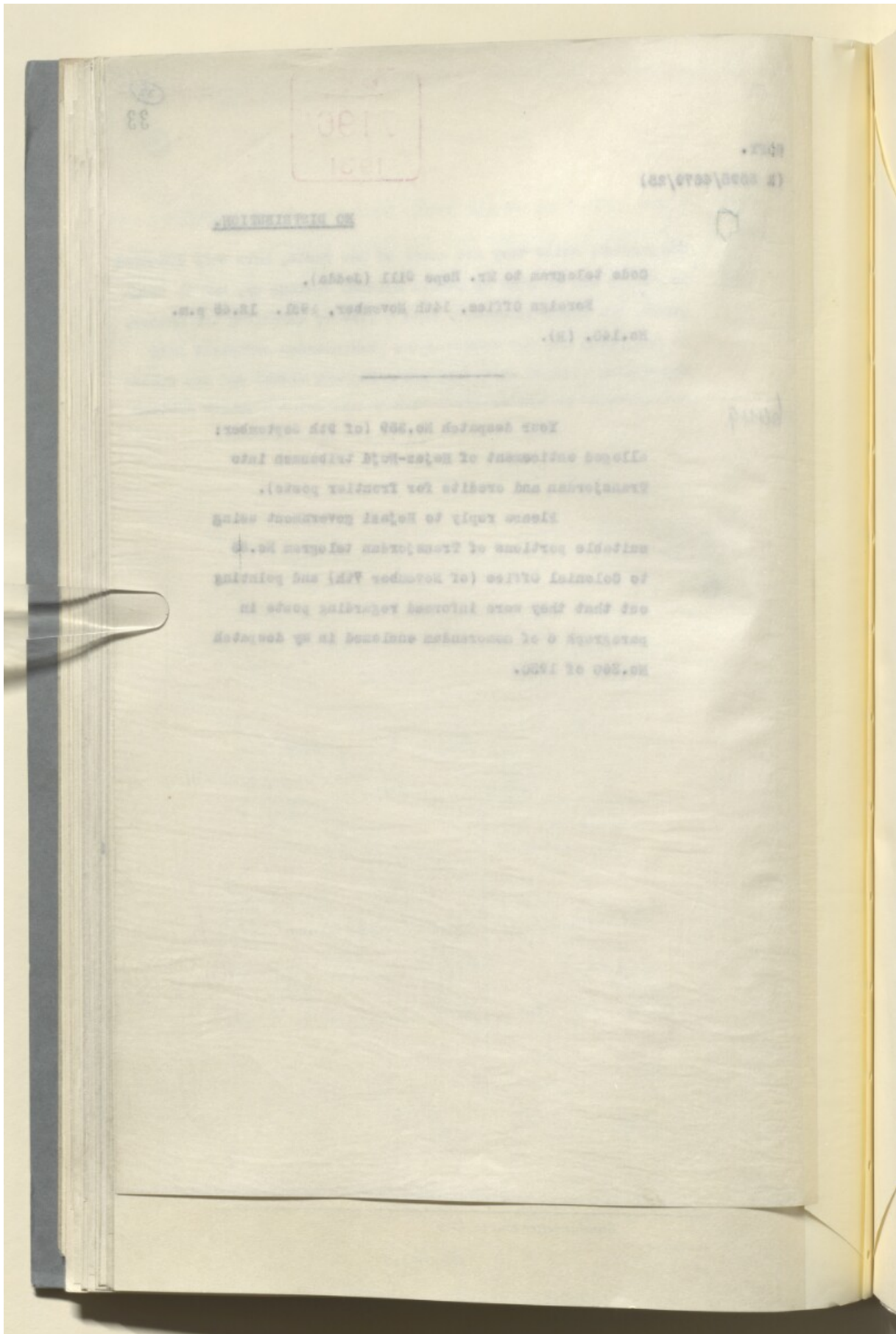
ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
NO. 247
FROM SECRETARY, F.O.
SECRET

Similar letter sent to *60*
Amman

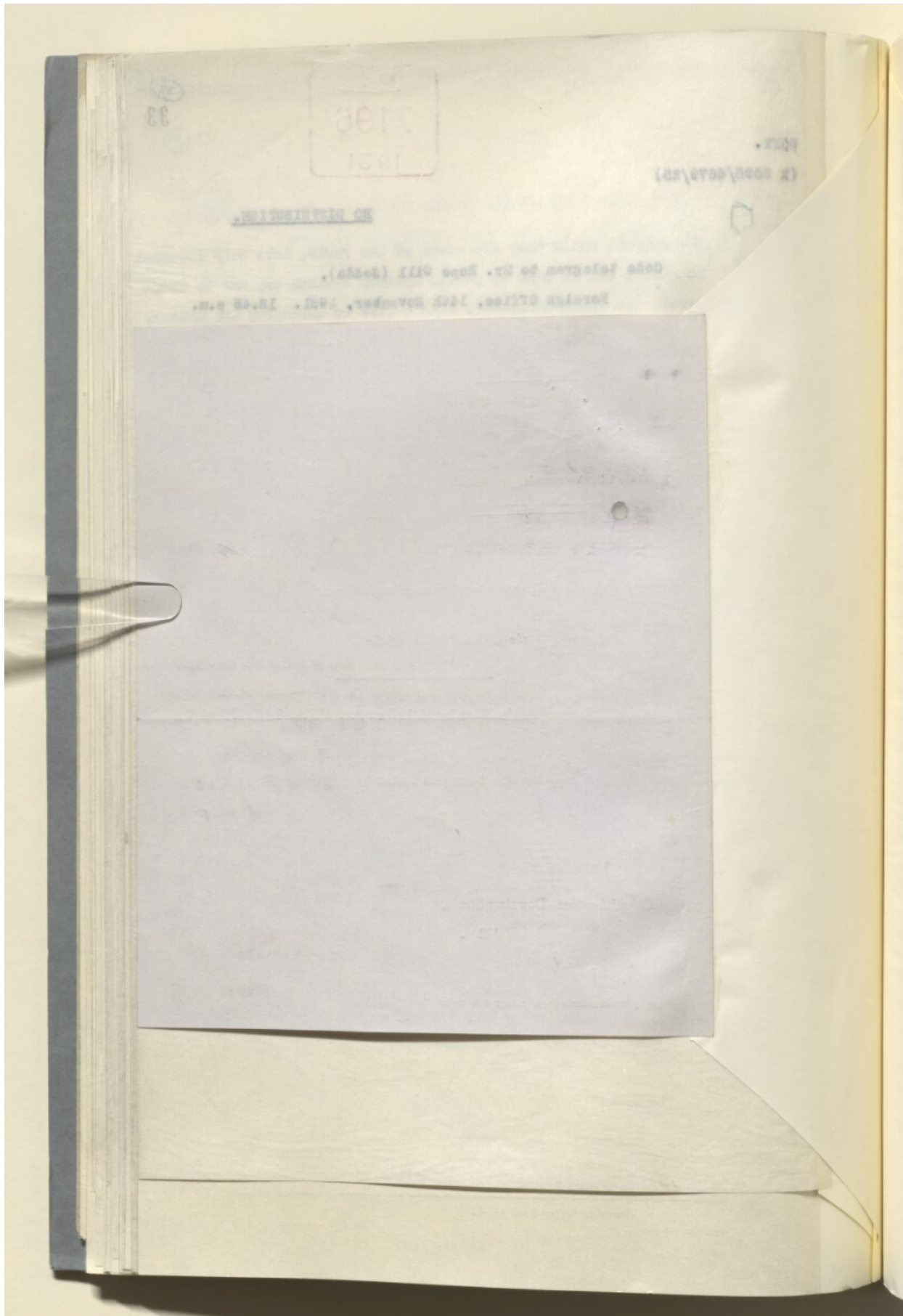
14—5901 (2)

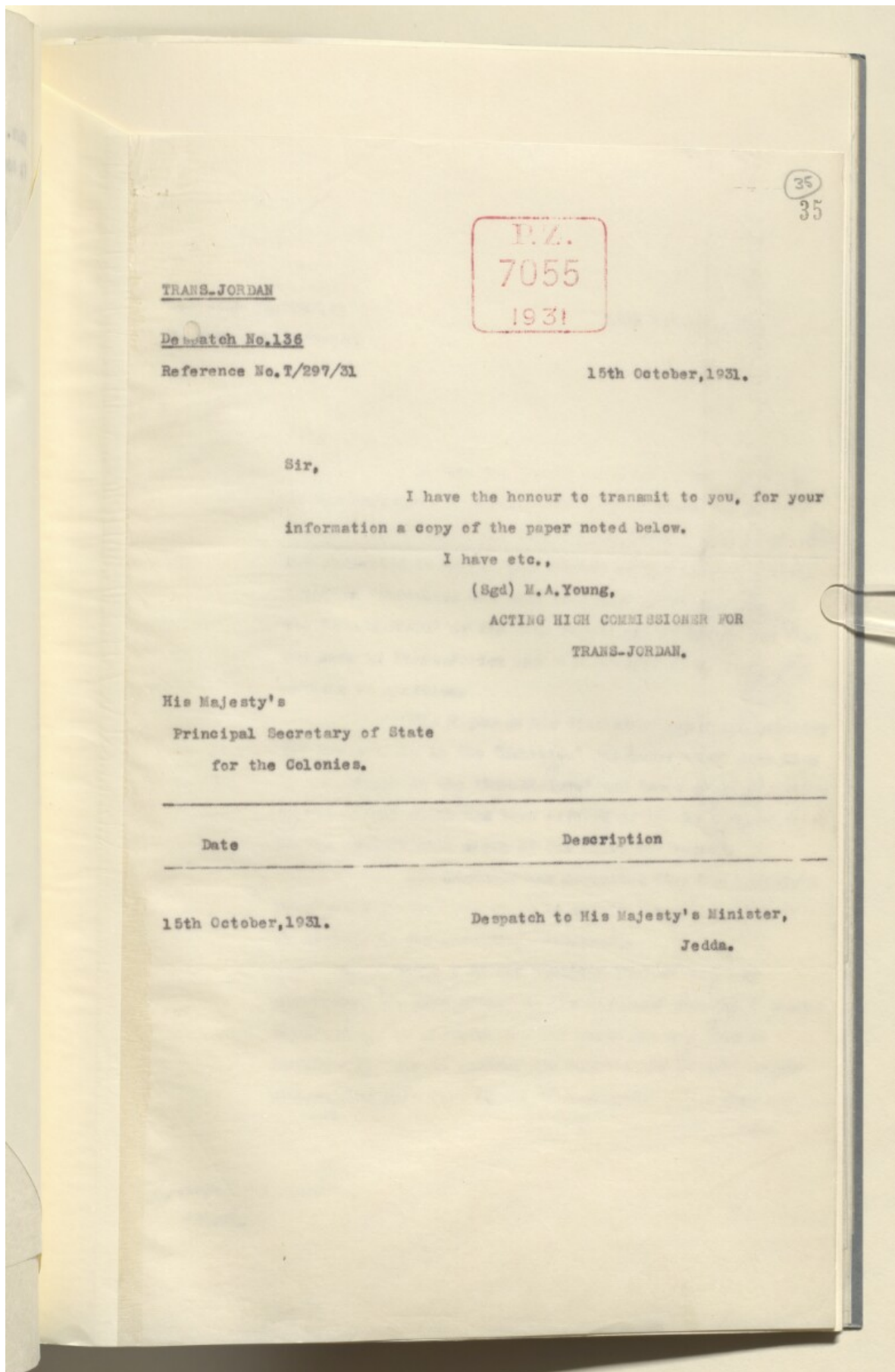


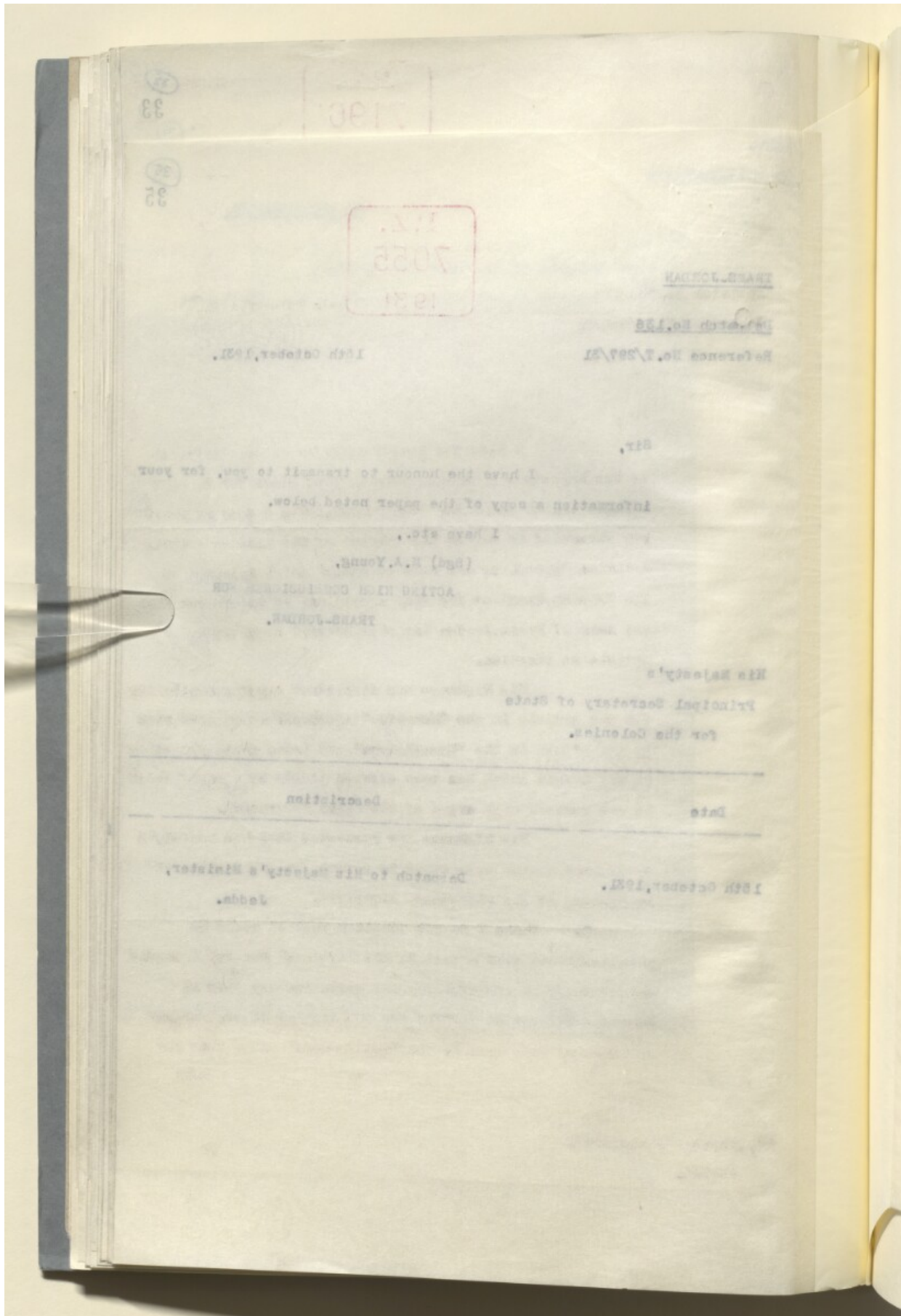




View on the Qatar Digital Library: http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100037822839.0x00004b









36
36

Despatch No. 203/111
Reference No. T/297/31

15th October, 1931.

Sir,

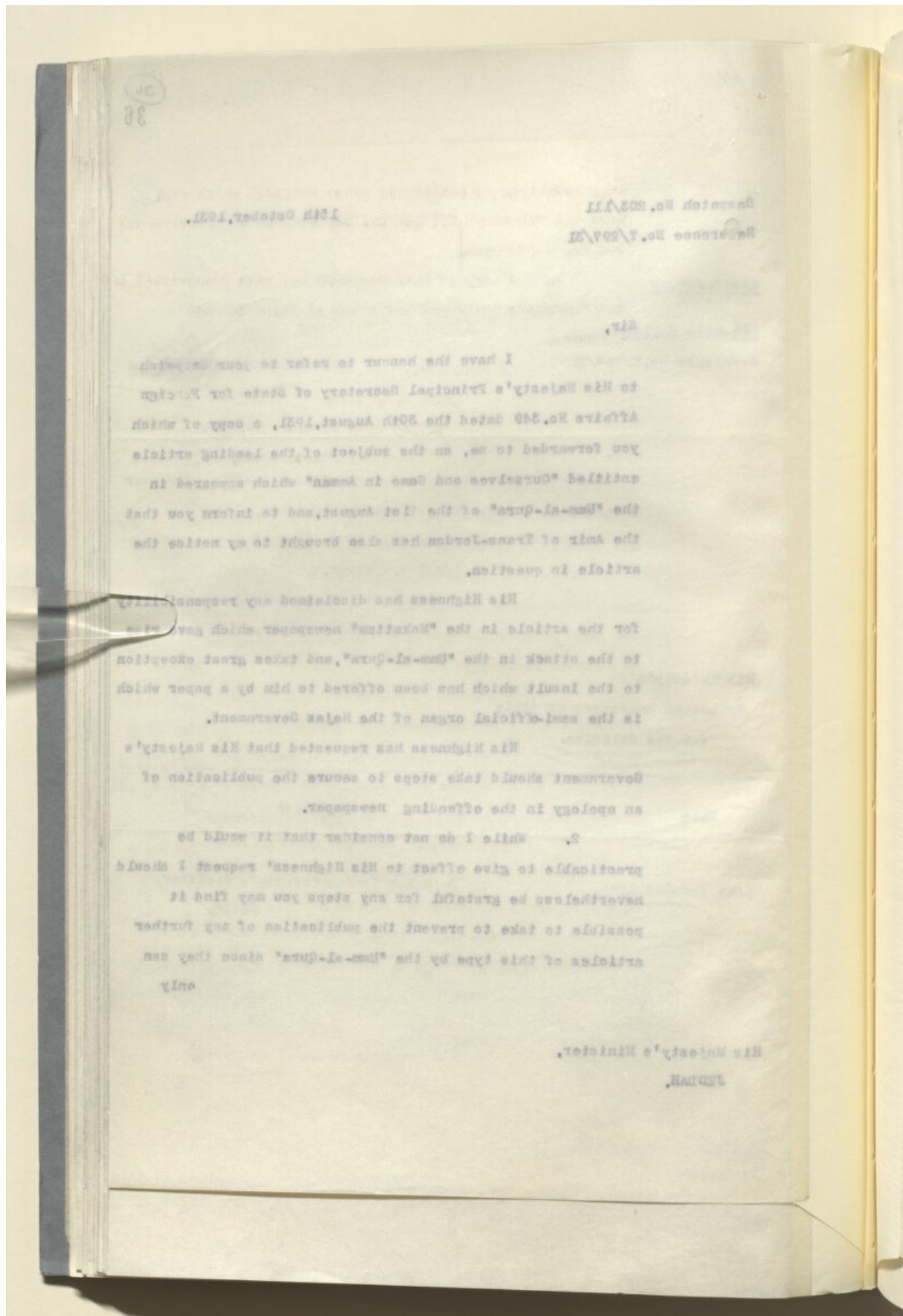
I have the honour to refer to your Despatch to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs No. 349 dated the 30th August, 1931, a copy of which you forwarded to me, on the subject of the leading article entitled "Ourselves and Some in Amman" which appeared in the "Umm-al-Qura" of the 21st August, and to inform you that the Amir of Trans-Jordan has also brought to my notice the article in question.

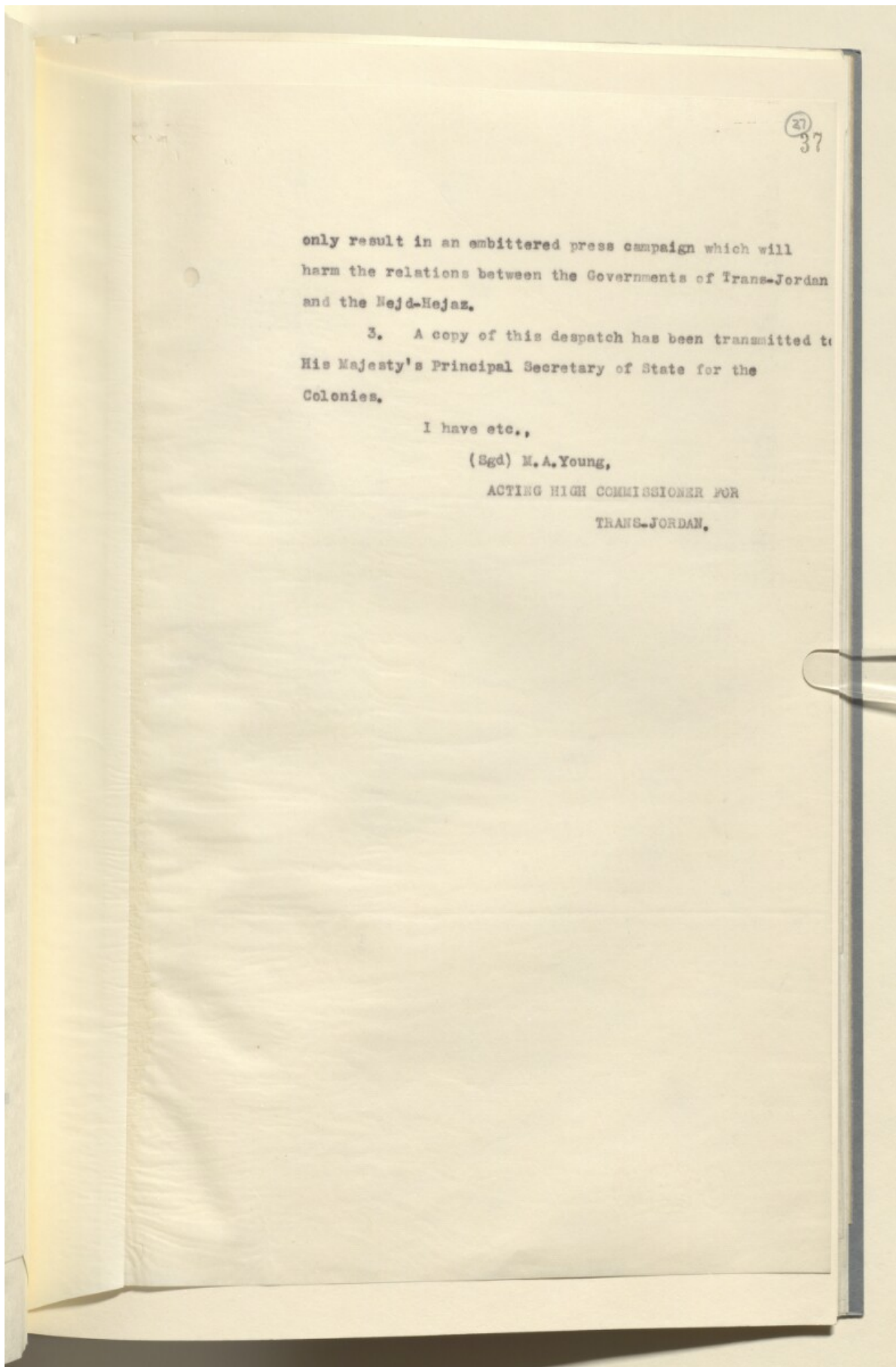
His Highness has disclaimed any responsibility for the article in the "Mokattam" newspaper which gave rise to the attack in the "Umm-al-Qura", and takes great exception to the insult which has been offered to him by a paper which is the semi-official organ of the Hejaz Government.

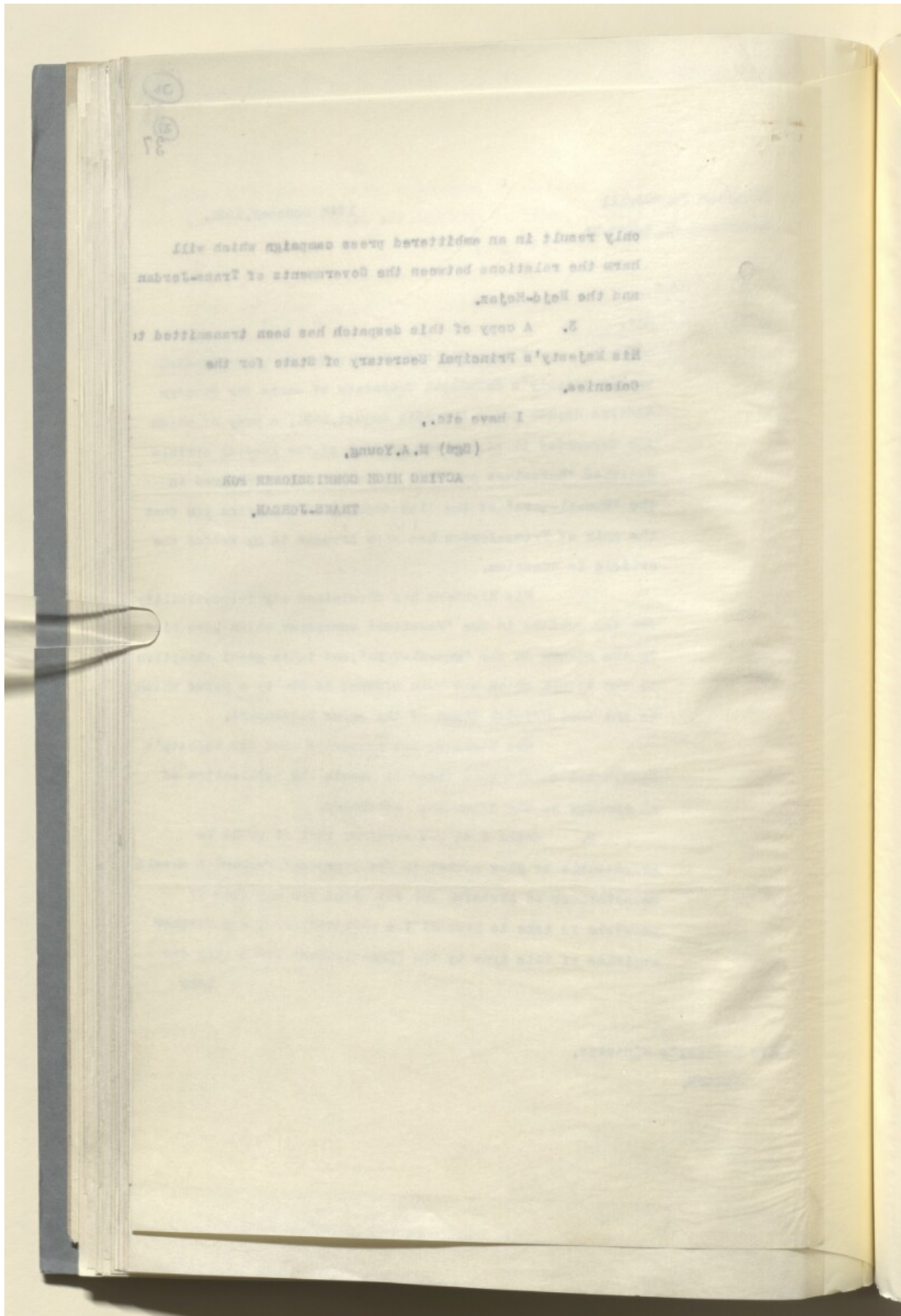
His Highness has requested that His Majesty's Government should take steps to secure the publication of an apology in the offending newspaper.

2. While I do not consider that it would be practicable to give effect to His Highness' request I should nevertheless be grateful for any steps you may find it possible to take to prevent the publication of any further articles of this type by the "Umm-al-Qura" since they can
only

His Majesty's Minister,
JEDDAH.





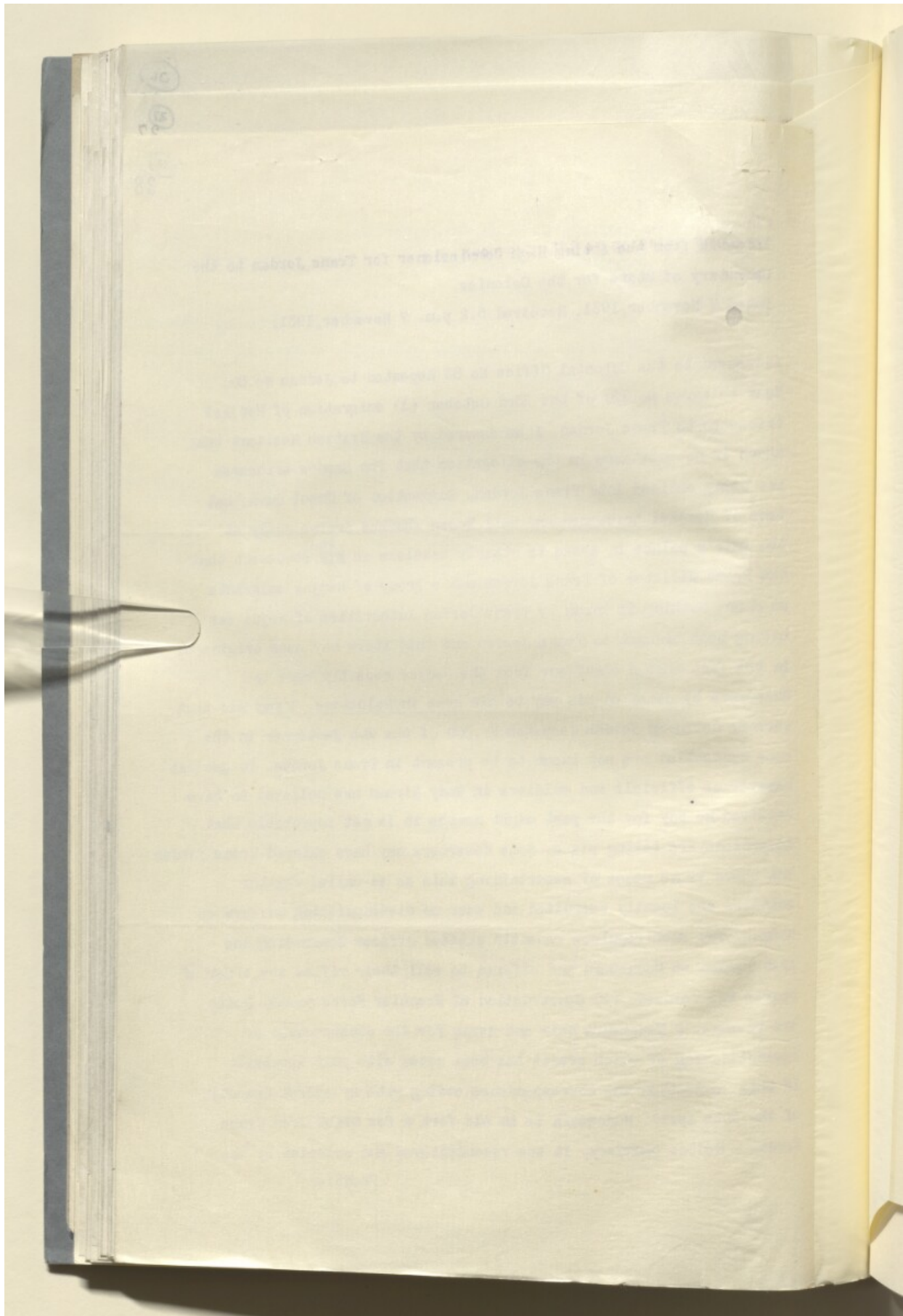


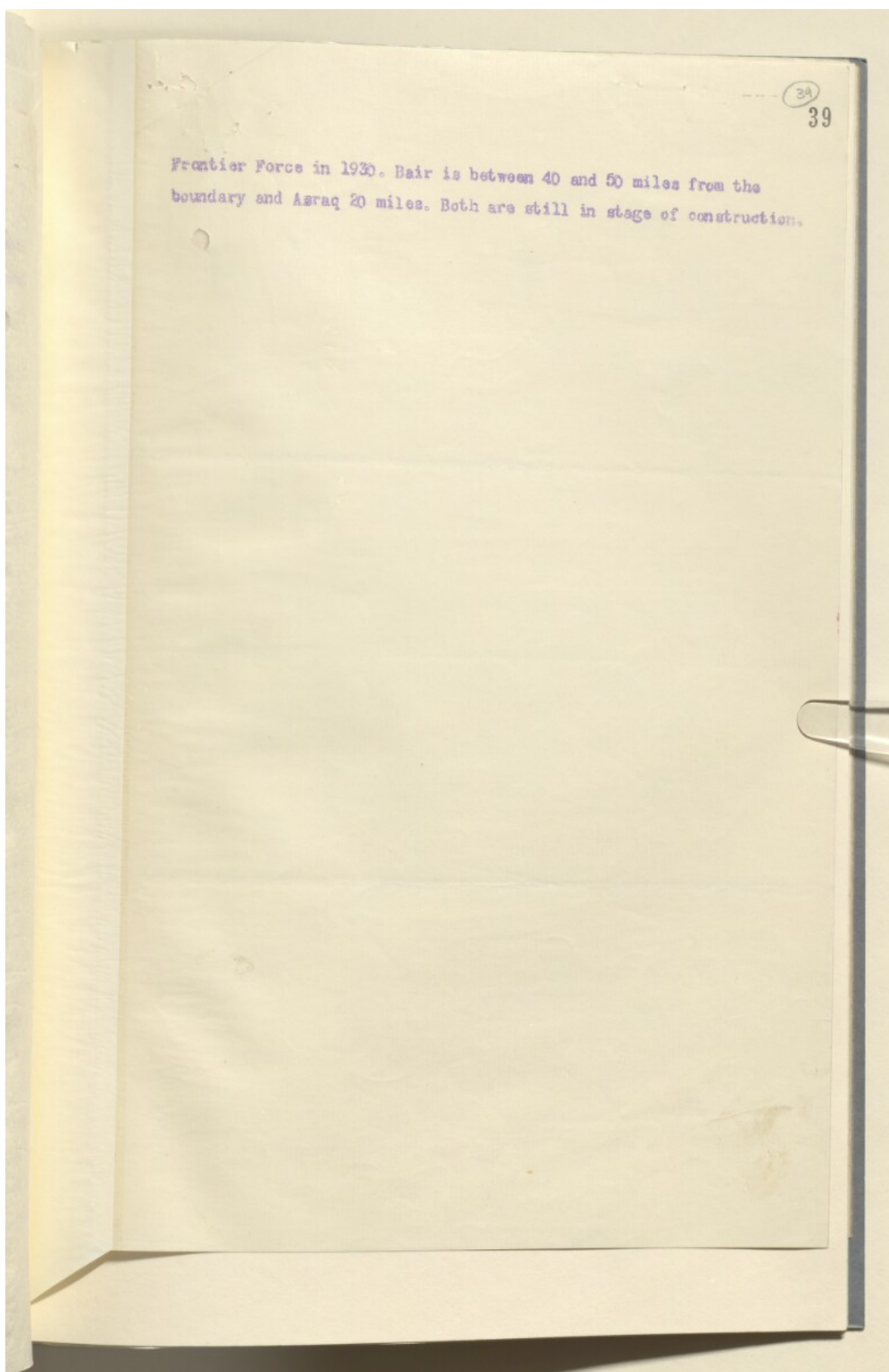


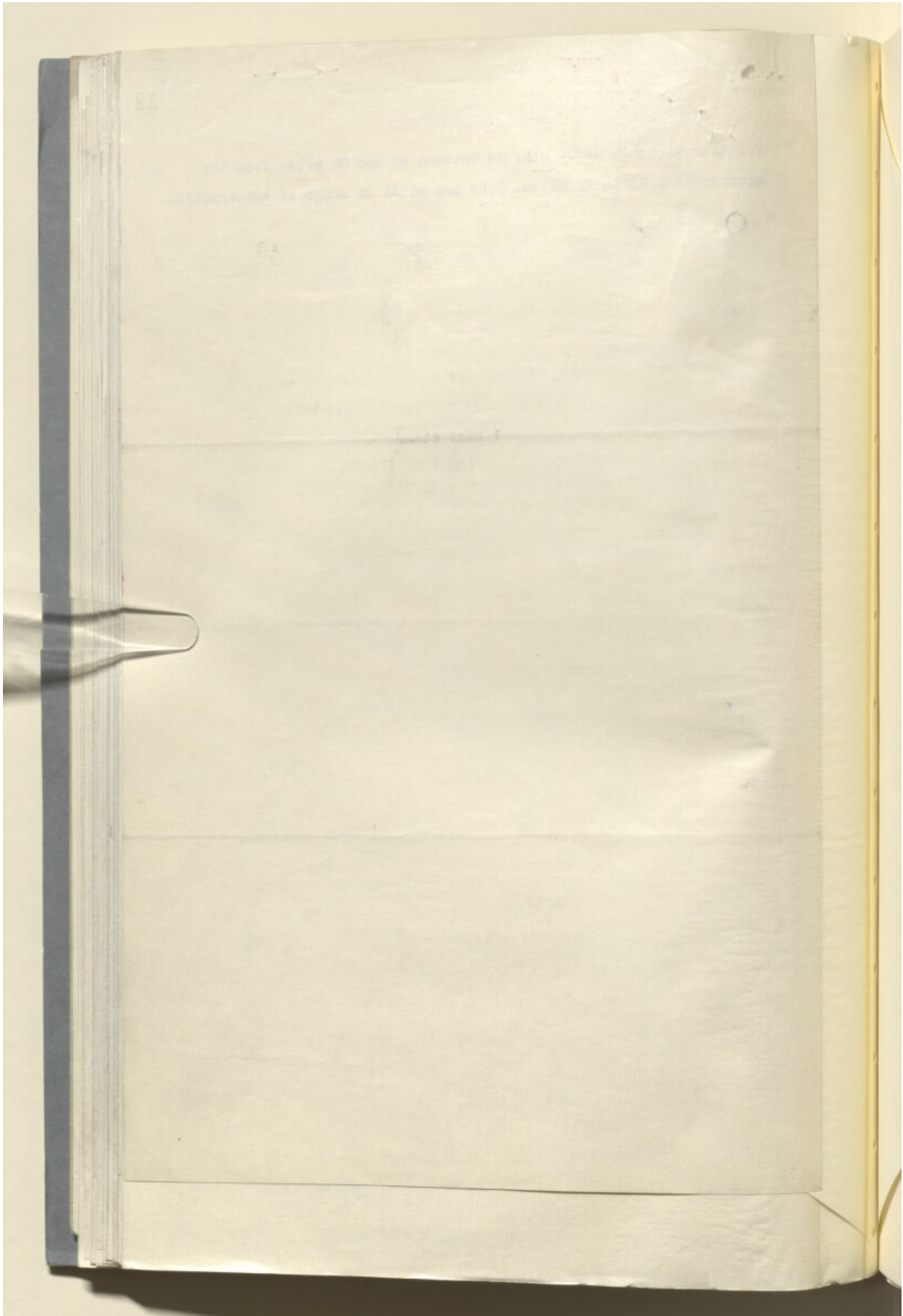
TELEGRAM from the Acting High Commissioner for Trans Jordan to the
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

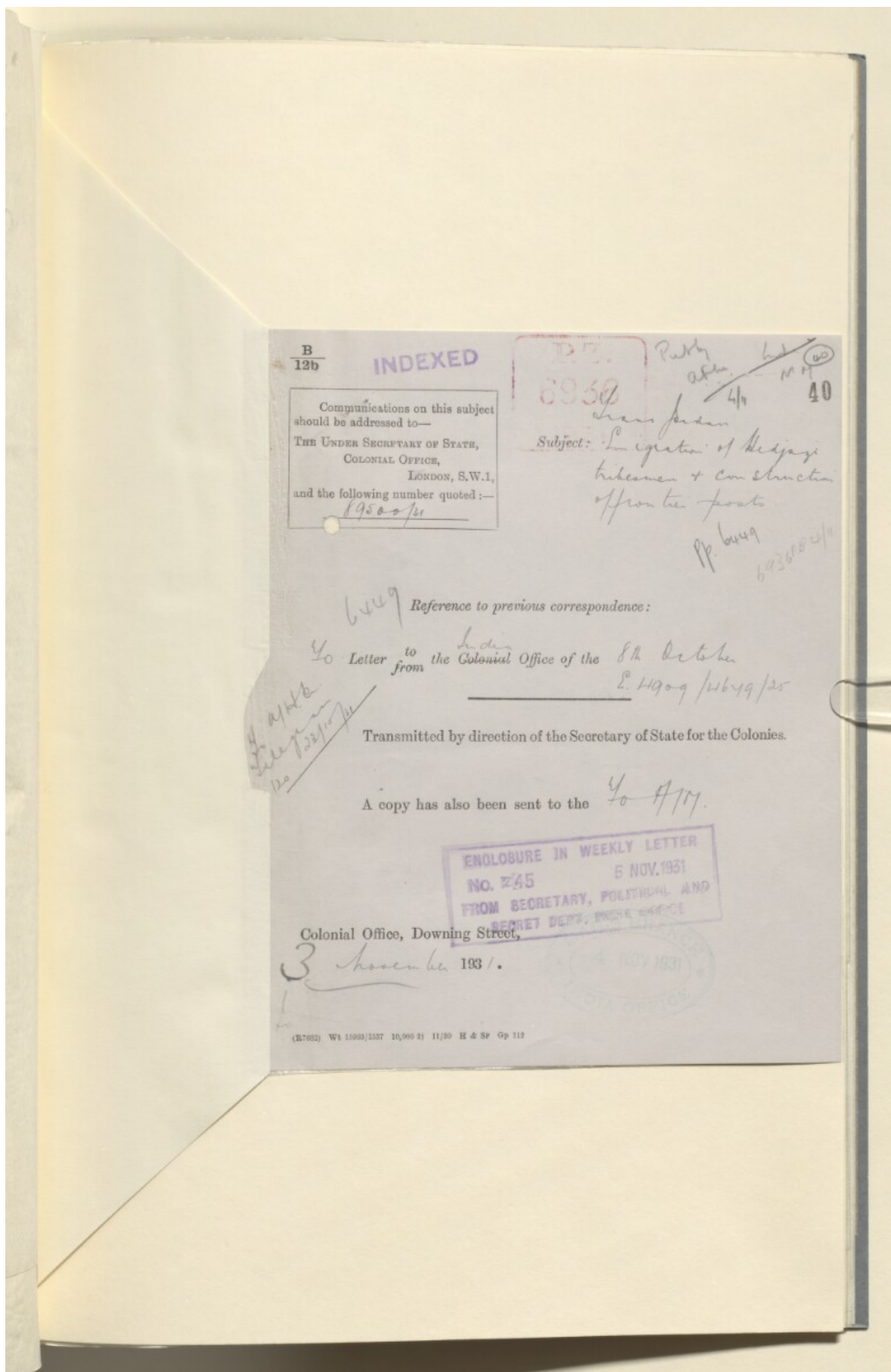
Dated 7 November, 1931. Received 5.2 p.m. 7 November, 1931.

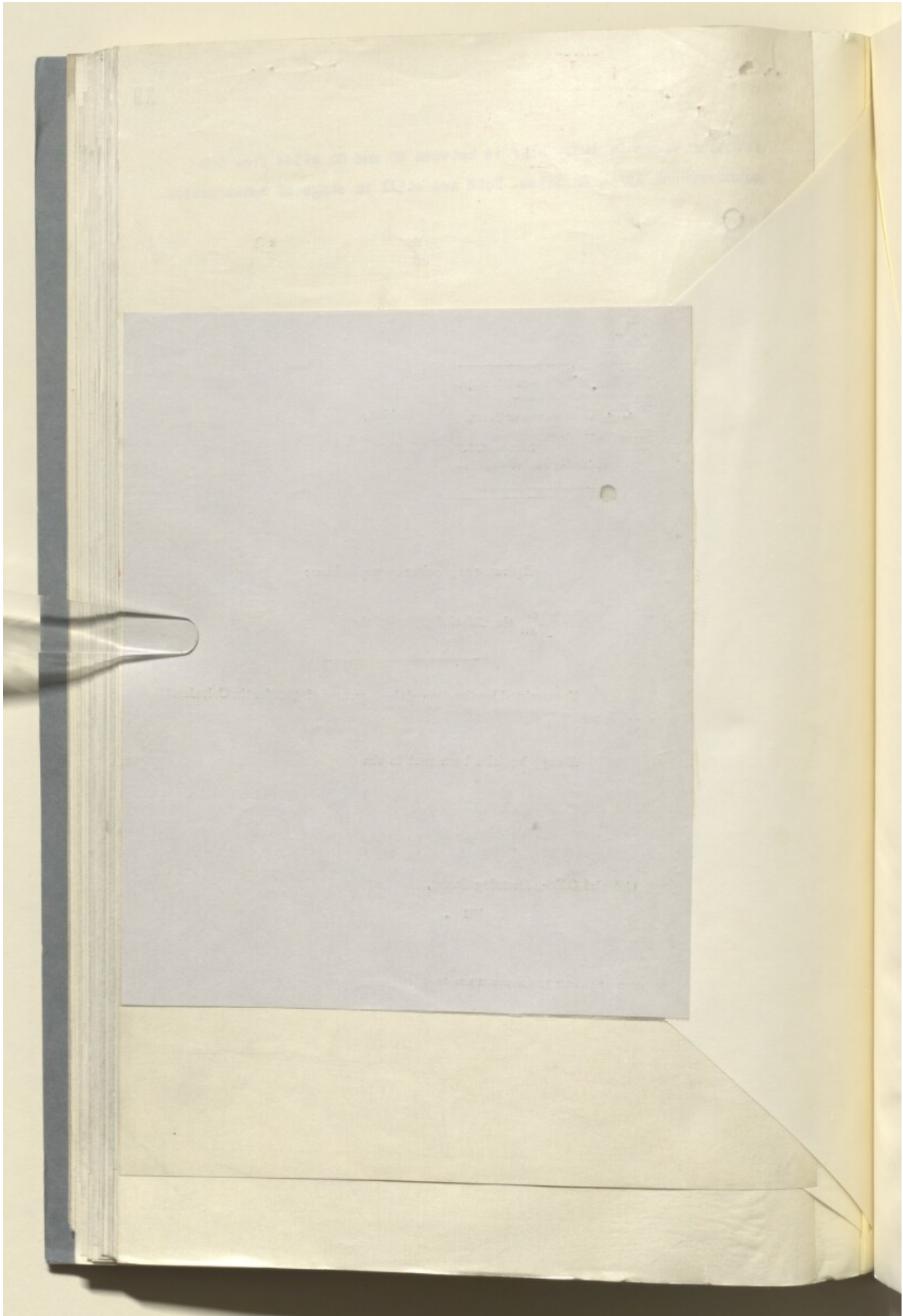
Addressed to the Colonial Office No.83 Repeated to Jeddah No.80.
Your telegram No.120 of the 23rd October (1) emigration of Hedjazi
tribesmen to Trans Jordan. I am assured by the British Resident that
there is no substance in the allegation that Ibn Saud's tribesmen
are being enticed into Trans Jordan. Suggestion of Unwel Qura that
tens of Hedjazi tribesmen and well known sheikhs arrive daily at
the Amir's palace in Amman is utterly baseless as ^{is} MYE statement that
the Prime Minister of Trans Jordan met a group of Hedjaz emigrants
at Maan. Nothing is known by Trans Jordan Authorities of Nejdi car
having been brought to Trans Jordan and this story may have originated
in the fact that a chauffeur from the Hedjaz recently came to
Mudawwara by camel on his way to his home in Palestine. I may add that
persons named in Jeddah despatch No.360 of the 9th September in the
same connection are not known to be present in Trans Jordan. In general
however as officials and soldiers in Wady Sirhan are believed to have
received no pay for the past eight months it is not improbable that
desertions are taking place. Some deserters may have entered Trans Jordan
but there is no means of ascertaining this as so-called regular
soldiers are locally recruited and wear no distinguishing uniform or
badges. Two such regulars recently visited Officer Commanding the
Arab Legion at Mudawwara and offered to sell their rifles the offer of
course was refused. (2) Construction of Frontier Force posts. Posts
are presumably Mudawwara Bair and Asraq for the construction or
reconditioning of which credit has been voted with your approval.
In this connection see correspondence ending with my secret despatch
of the 25th April. Mudawwara is an old fort a few miles from Trans
Jordan - Hedjaz boundary. It was reconditioned and occupied by the
Frontier

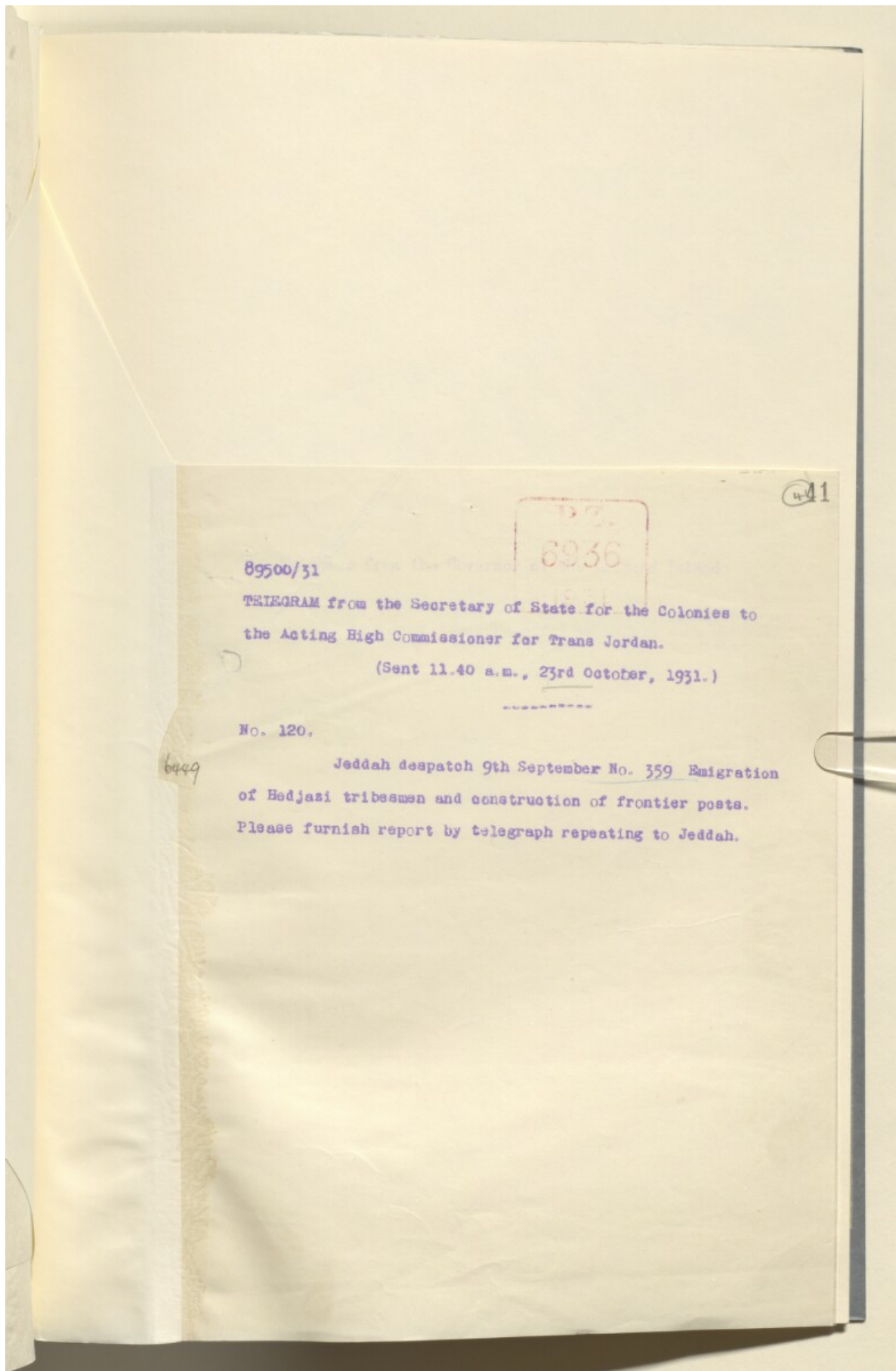


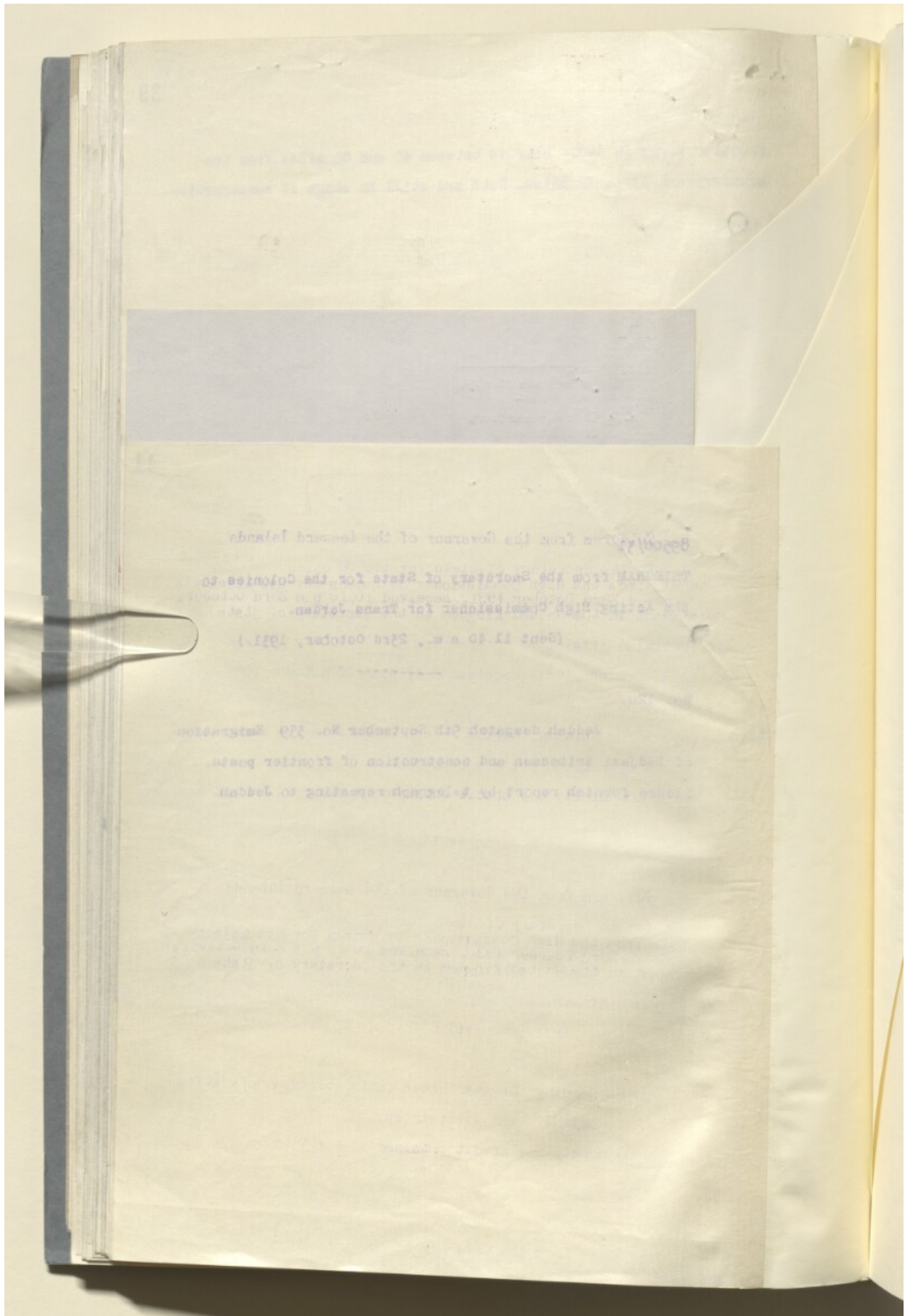














INDEXED
In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. *6449/4649/25*
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
"The Under-Secretary of State," Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

P.Z.
6449

Pushy
12/10
11/11

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to *the Under-Secretary of State for India*
and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
9th October, 1931.

5947 Reference to previous correspondence:
Foreign Office letter no. 8 4649/4649/25
of 14th September.

Description of Enclosure.

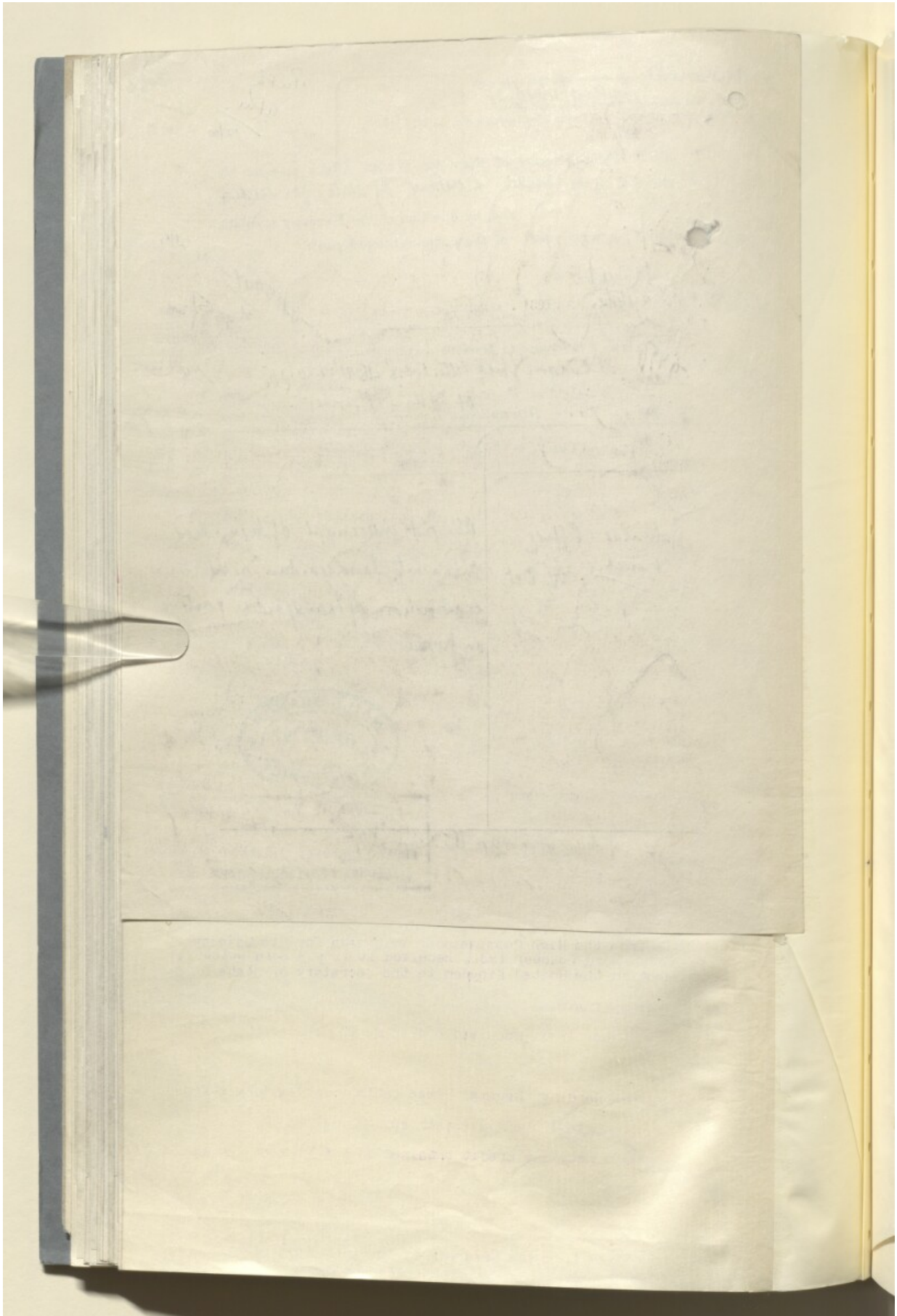
Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>Colonial Office</i> <i>+ incl. 8th Oct</i>	<i>Alleged enticement of Hejaz. Nejd tribes into Transjordan and construction of Transjordan posts on frontier</i>

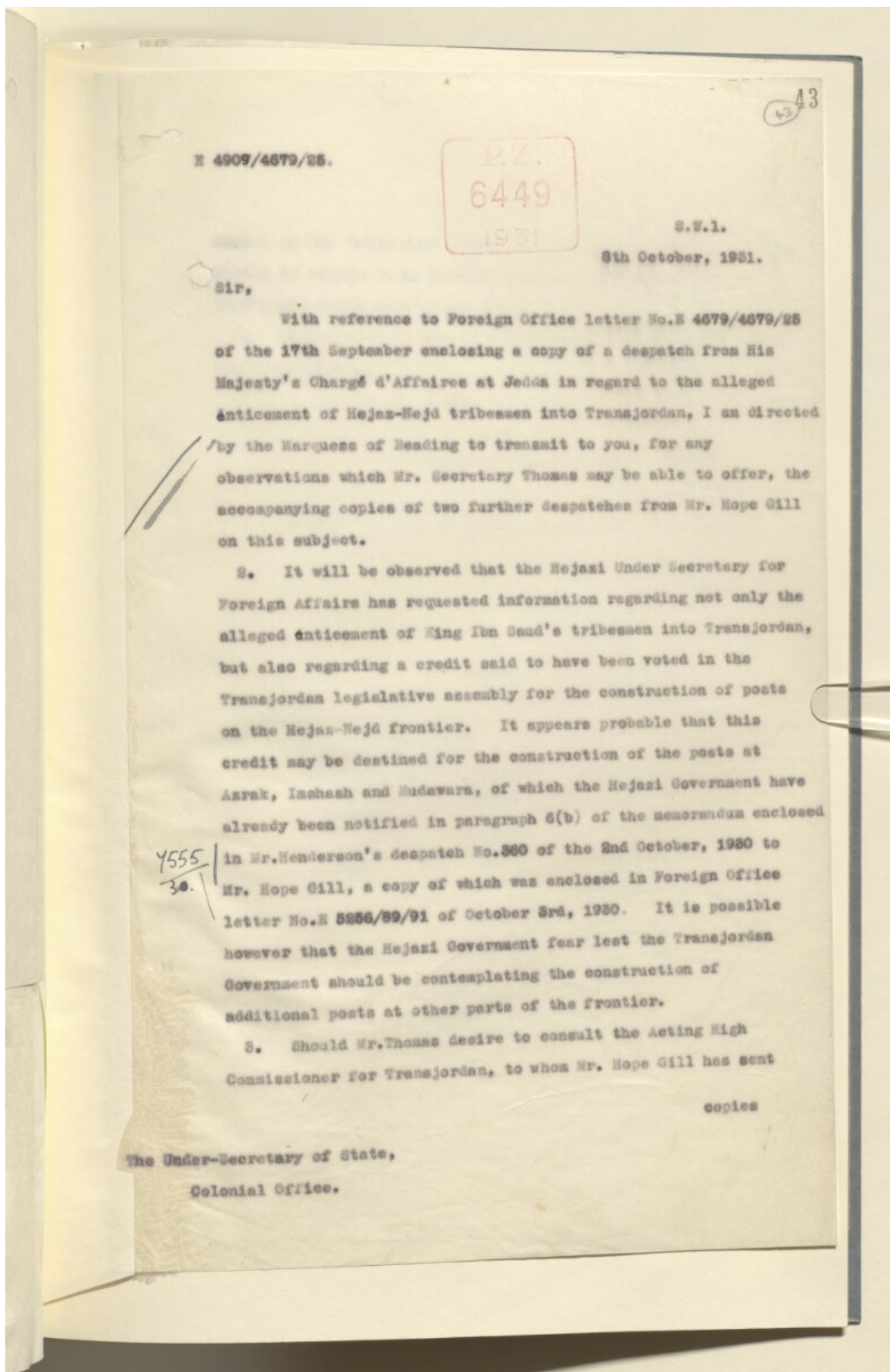
MAILS BRANCH
10 OCT 1931
INDIA OFFICE

ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
NO. *242* 13 OCT. 1931
FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE

Similar letter sent to *Air Ministry*

14-5901 (2)





E 4679/4679/25.

P.Z.
6449
1931

S.W.I.

8th October, 1931.

Sir,

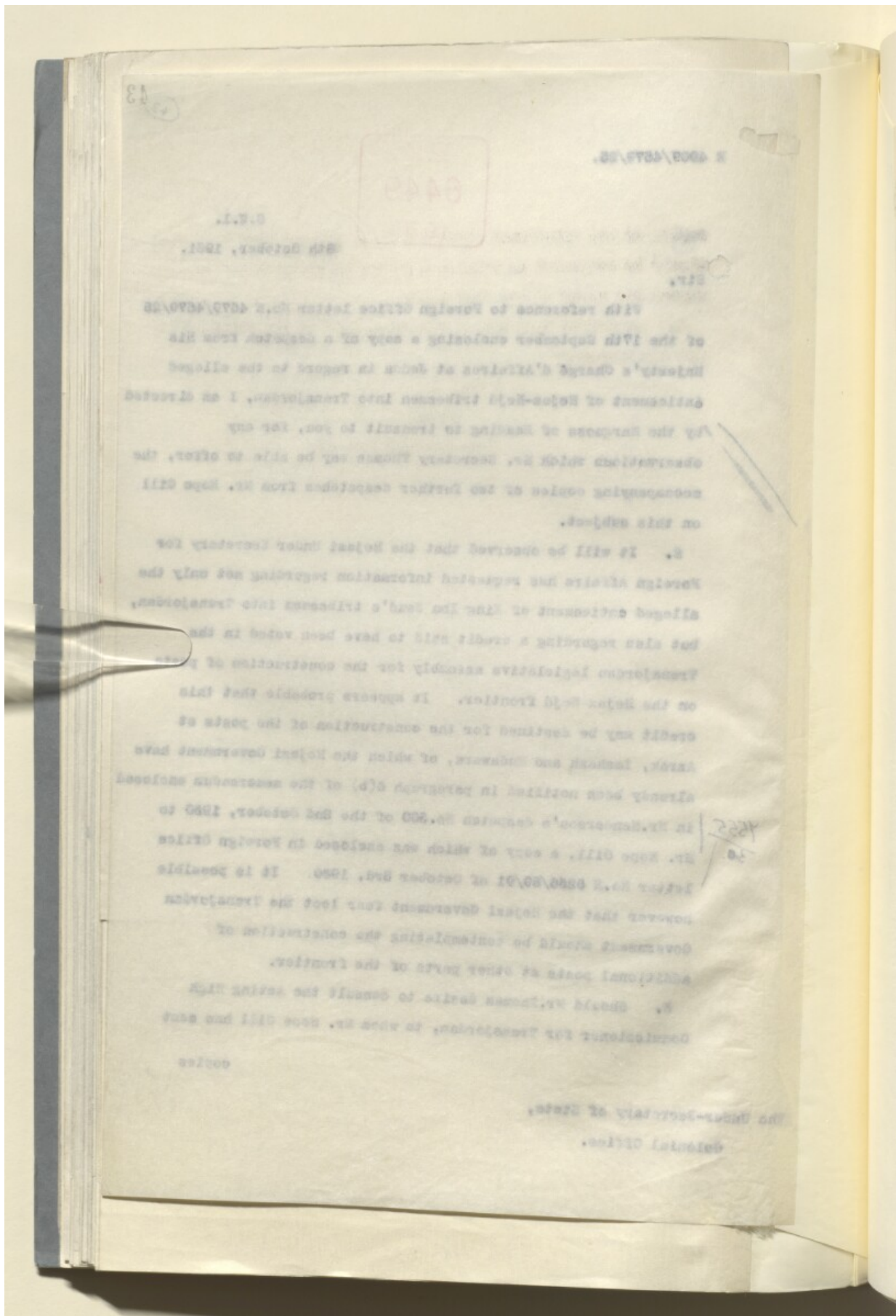
With reference to Foreign Office letter No. E 4679/4679/25 of the 17th September enclosing a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Jeddah in regard to the alleged enticement of Hejaz-Nejd tribesmen into Transjordan, I am directed by the Marquess of Reading to transmit to you, for any observations which Mr. Secretary Thomas may be able to offer, the accompanying copies of two further despatches from Mr. Hope Gill on this subject.

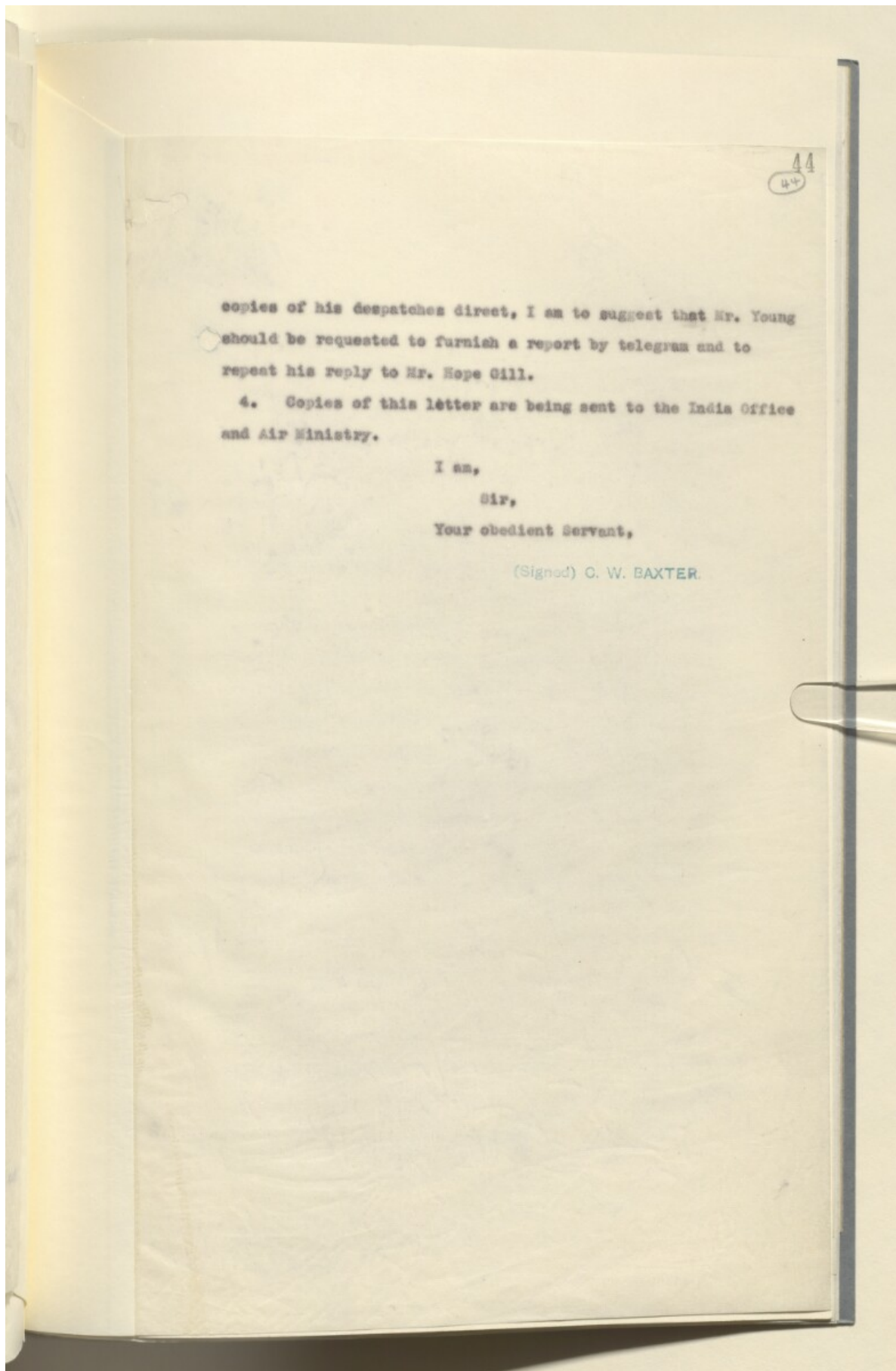
2. It will be observed that the Hejazi Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has requested information regarding not only the alleged enticement of King Ibn Saud's tribesmen into Transjordan, but also regarding a credit said to have been voted in the Transjordan legislative assembly for the construction of posts on the Hejaz-Nejd frontier. It appears probable that this credit may be destined for the construction of the posts at Asrak, Imhash and Mudawara, of which the Hejazi Government have already been notified in paragraph 6(b) of the memorandum enclosed in Mr. Henderson's despatch No. 360 of the 2nd October, 1930 to Mr. Hope Gill, a copy of which was enclosed in Foreign Office letter No. E 5856/89/91 of October 3rd, 1930. It is possible however that the Hejazi Government fear lest the Transjordan Government should be contemplating the construction of additional posts at other parts of the frontier.

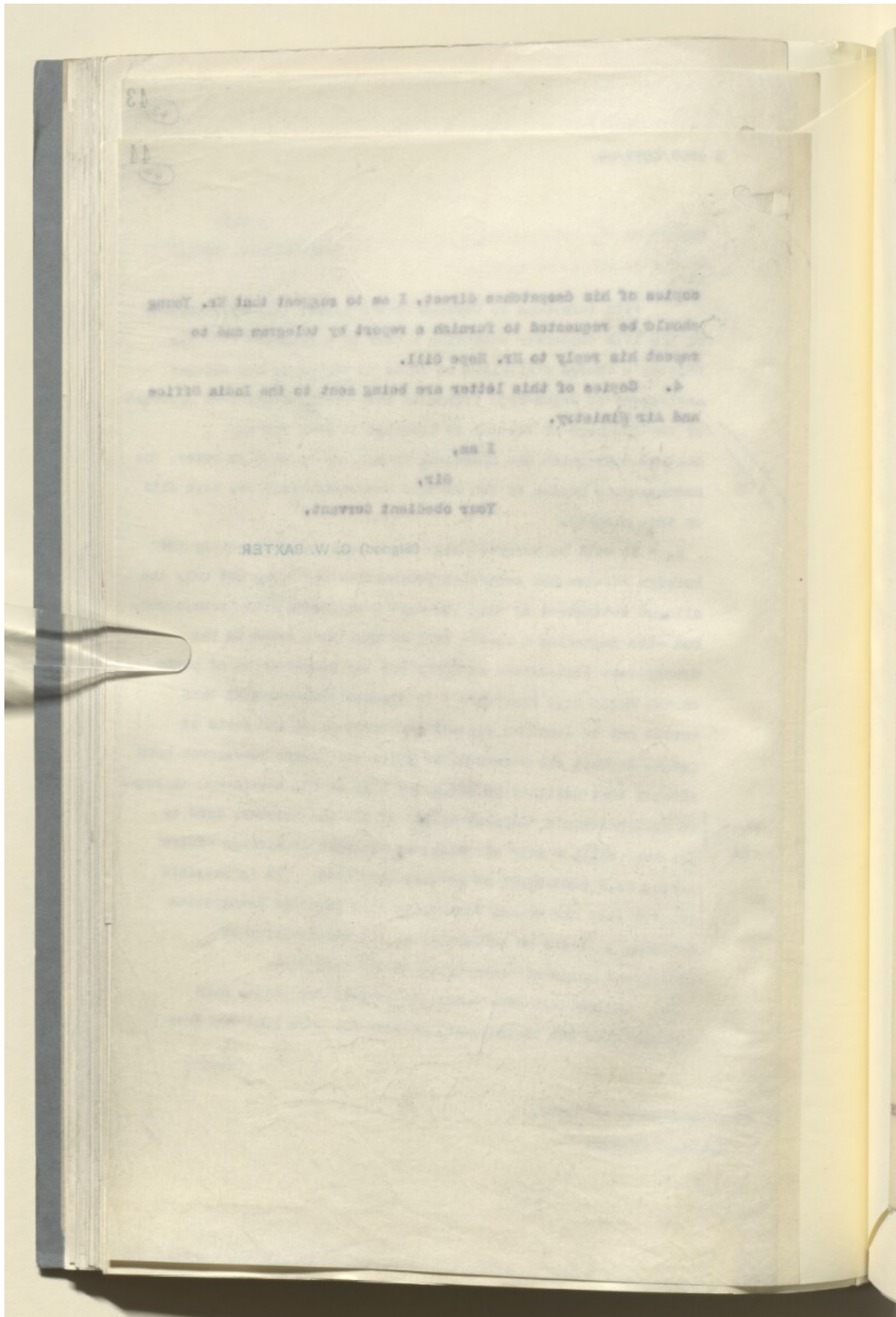
3. Should Mr. Thomas desire to consult the Acting High Commissioner for Transjordan, to whom Mr. Hope Gill has sent

copies

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.









Copy

No. 359.

(N 4909/4679/25)

JEDDA,

9th September, 1931.

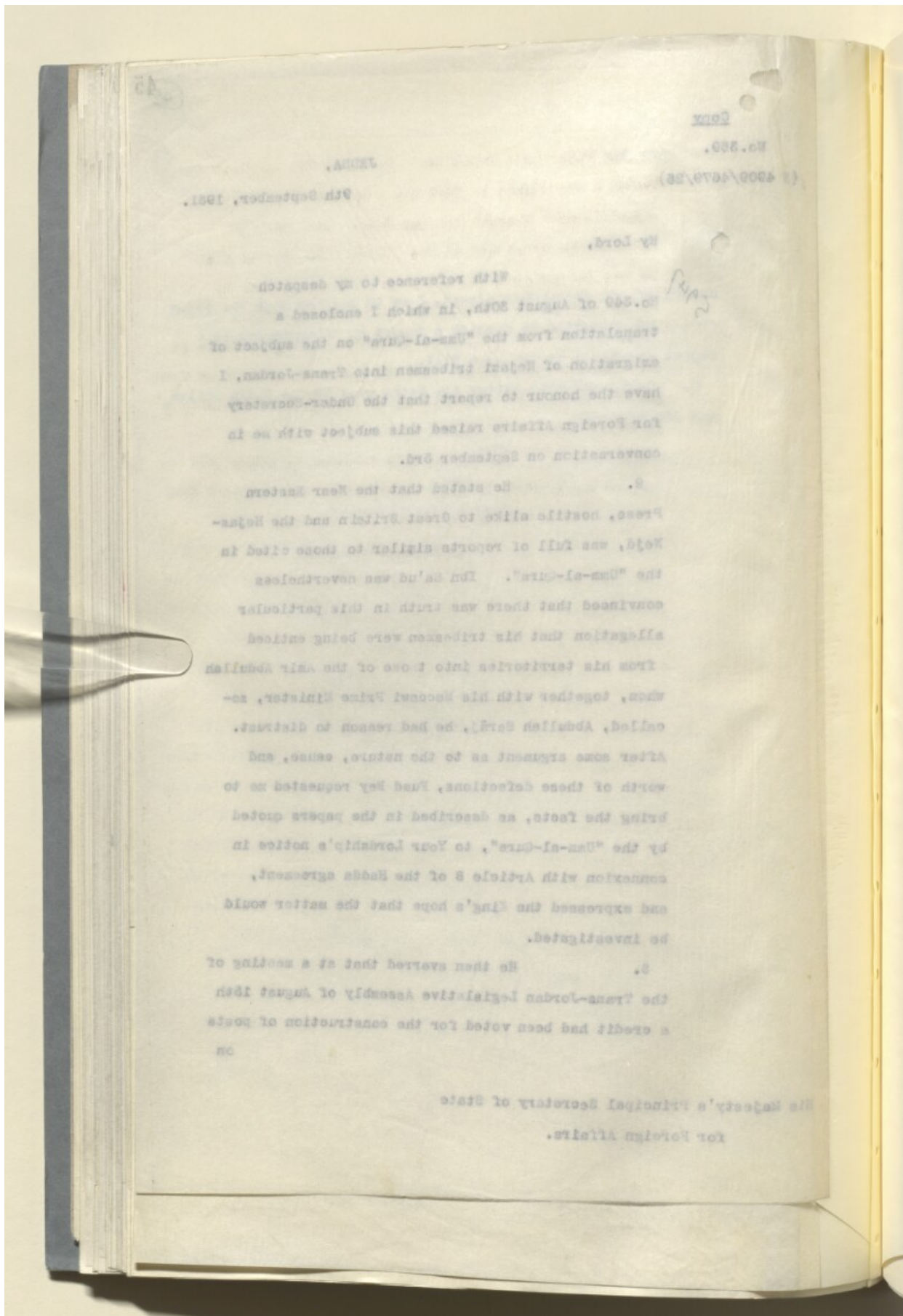
My Lord,

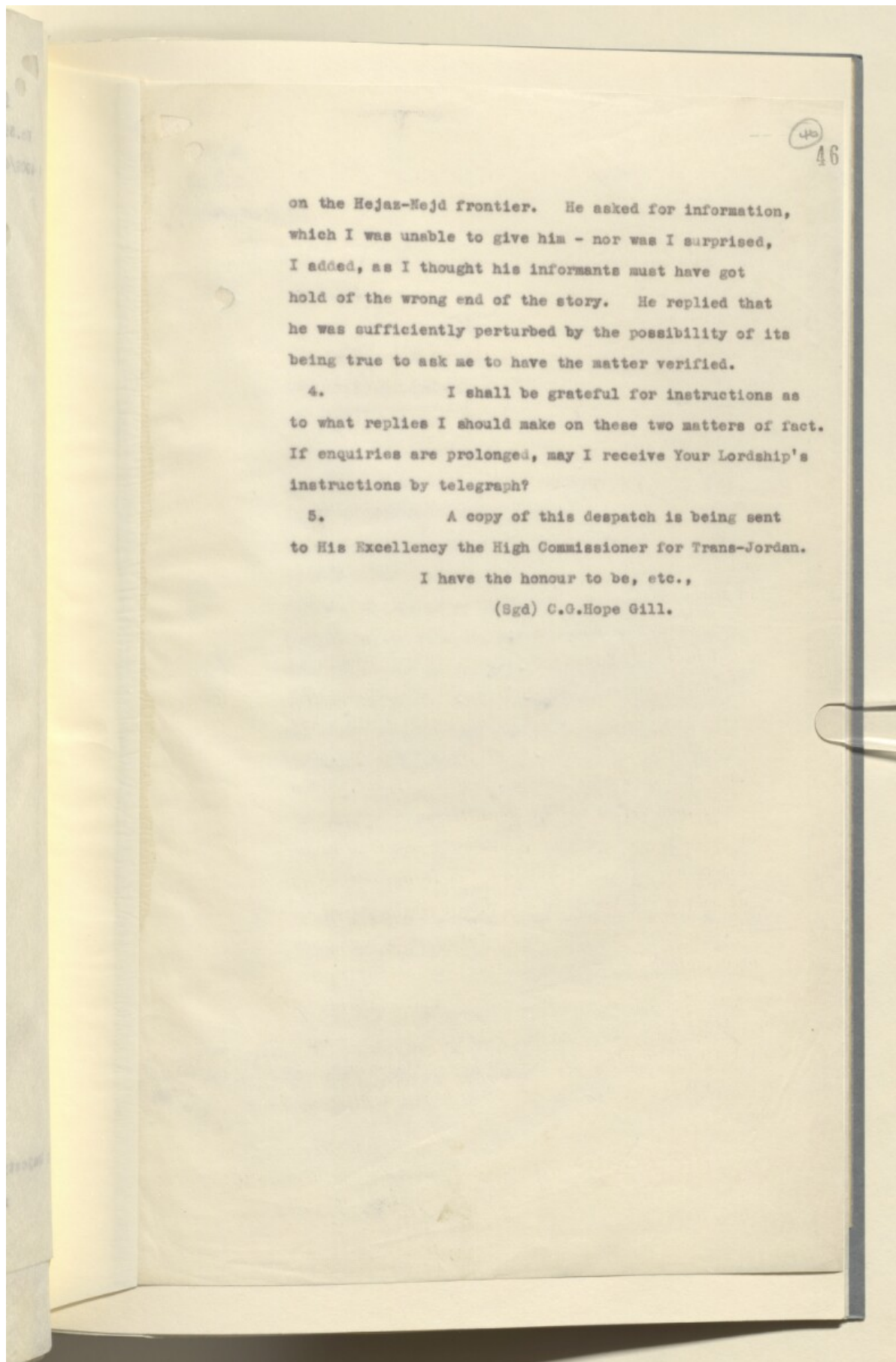
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With reference to my despatch No. 349 of August 30th, in which I enclosed a translation from the "Umm-al-Qura" on the subject of emigration of Hejazi tribesmen into Trans-Jordan, I have the honour to report that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs raised this subject with me in conversation on September 5rd.

2. He stated that the Near Eastern Press, hostile alike to Great Britain and the Hejaz-Nejd, was full of reports similar to those cited in the "Umm-al-Qura". Ibn Sa'ud was nevertheless convinced that there was truth in this particular allegation that his tribesmen were being enticed from his territories into those of the Amir Abdullah whom, together with his Meccawi Prime Minister, so-called, Abdullah Sarâj, he had reason to distrust. After some argument as to the nature, cause, and worth of these defections, Fud Bey requested me to bring the facts, as described in the papers quoted by the "Umm-al-Qura", to Your Lordship's notice in connexion with Article 8 of the Hadda agreement, and expressed the King's hope that the matter would be investigated.

3. He then averred that at a meeting of the Trans-Jordan Legislative Assembly of August 15th a credit had been voted for the construction of posts on

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.





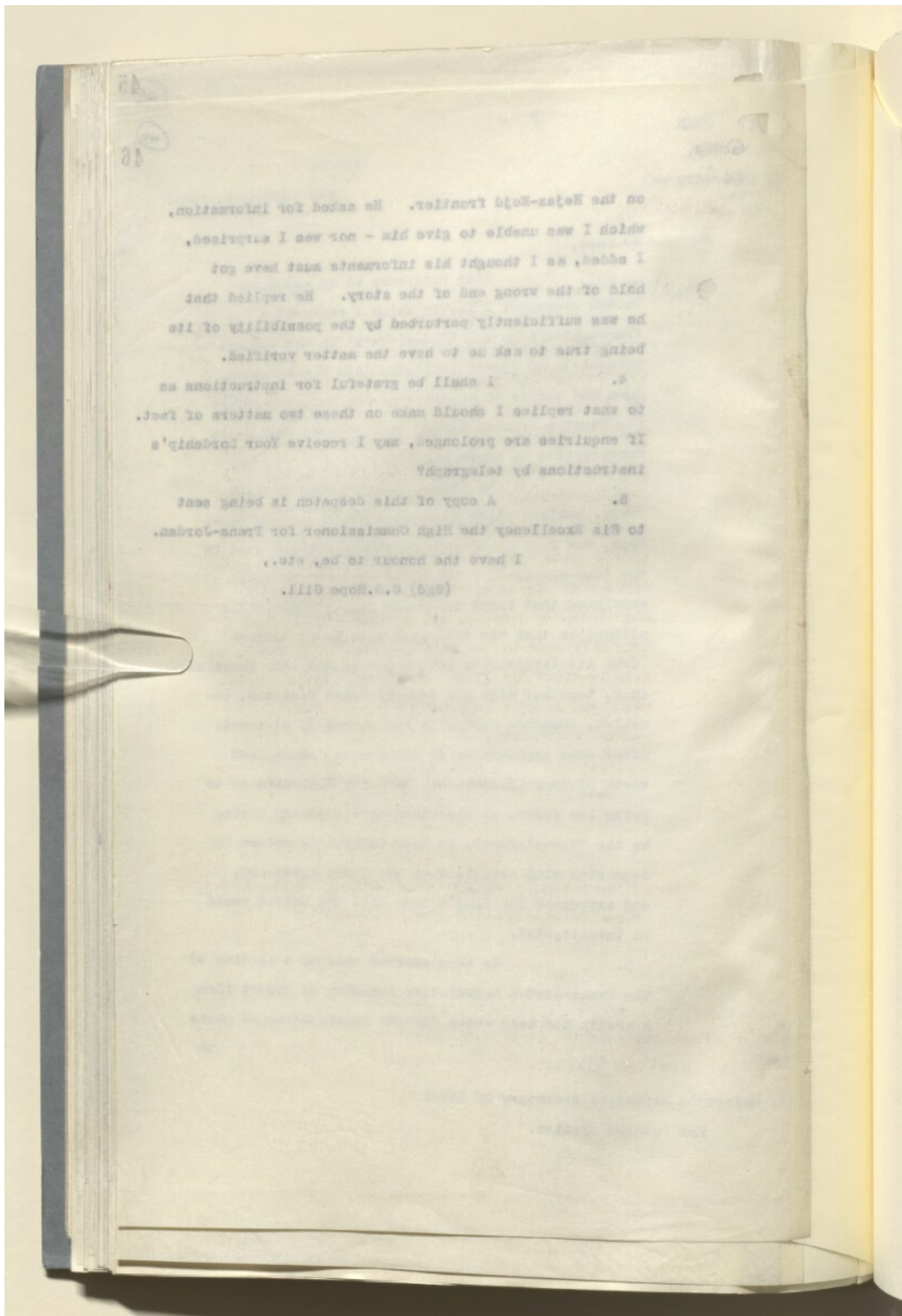
on the Hejaz-Mejd frontier. He asked for information, which I was unable to give him - nor was I surprised, I added, as I thought his informants must have got hold of the wrong end of the story. He replied that he was sufficiently perturbed by the possibility of its being true to ask me to have the matter verified.

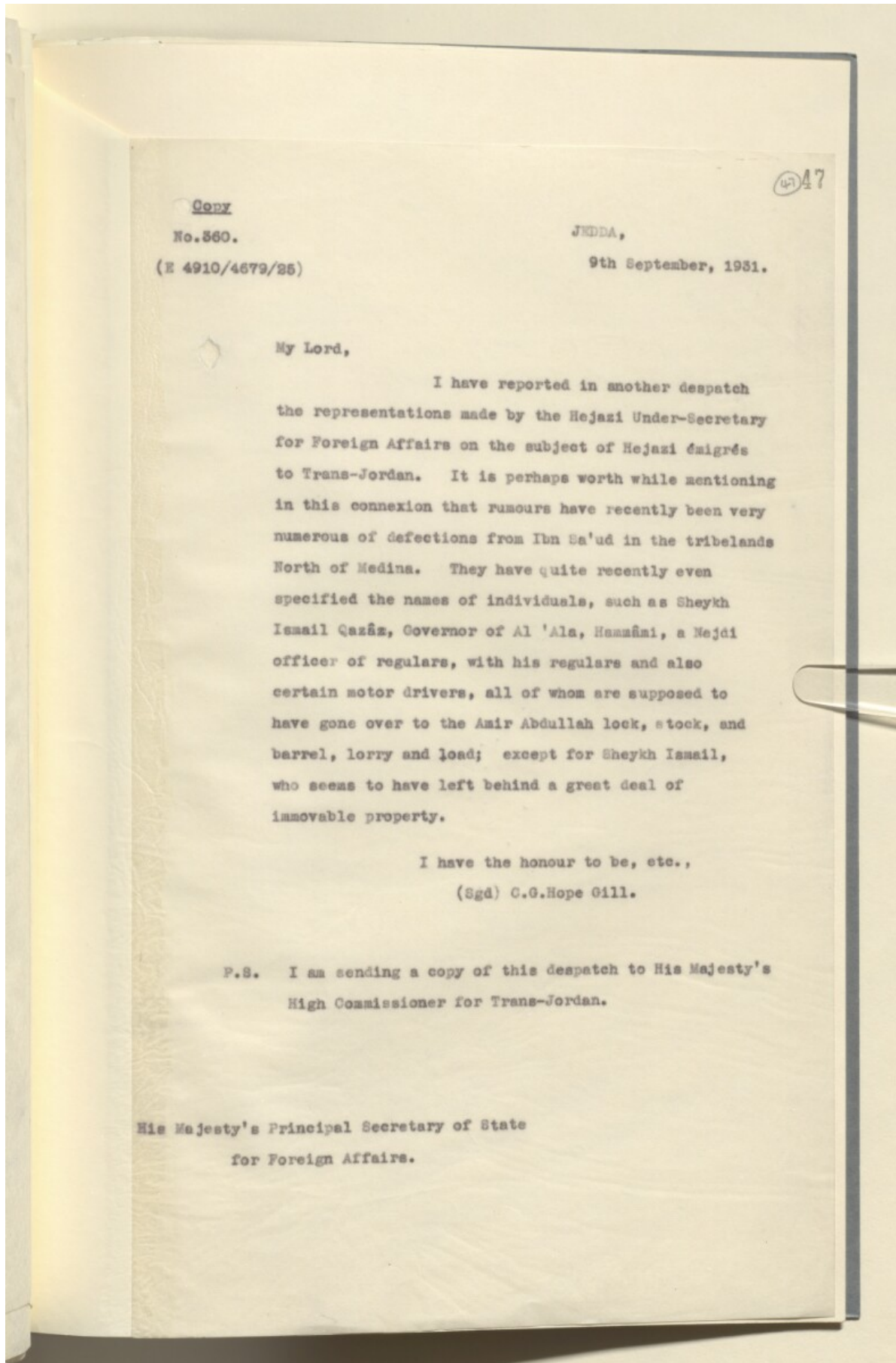
4. I shall be grateful for instructions as to what replies I should make on these two matters of fact. If enquiries are prolonged, may I receive Your Lordship's instructions by telegraph?

5. A copy of this despatch is being sent to His Excellency the High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Sgd) C.G. Hope Gill.





Copy

No. 360.

(E 4910/4679/25)

JEDDA,

9th September, 1931.

My Lord,

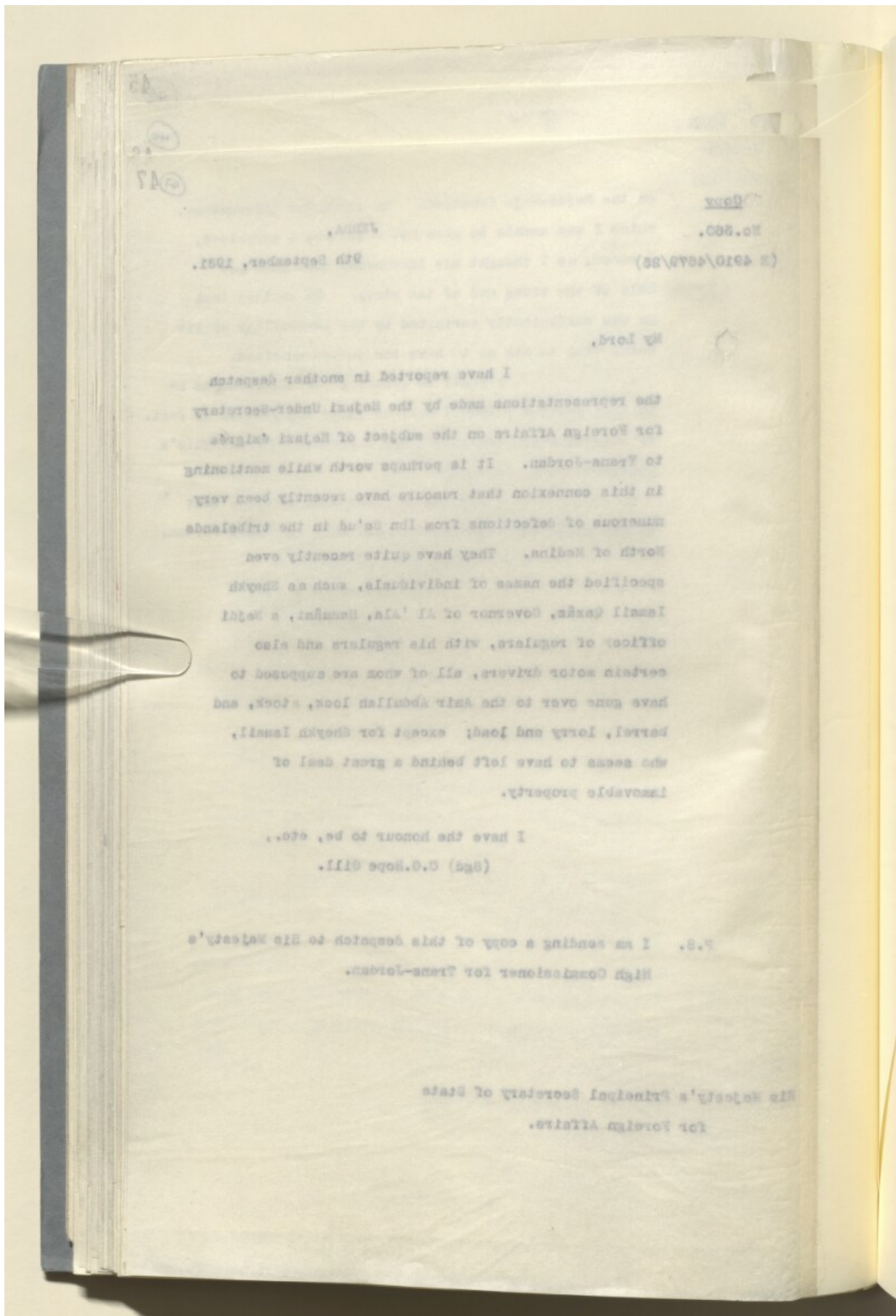
I have reported in another despatch the representations made by the Hejazi Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the subject of Hejazi émigrés to Trans-Jordan. It is perhaps worth while mentioning in this connexion that rumours have recently been very numerous of defections from Ibn Sa'ud in the tribelands North of Medina. They have quite recently even specified the names of individuals, such as Sheykh Ismail Qazâz, Governor of Al 'Ala, Hammâmi, a Mejdî officer of regulars, with his regulars and also certain motor drivers, all of whom are supposed to have gone over to the Amir Abdullah lock, stock, and barrel, lorry and load; except for Sheykh Ismail, who seems to have left behind a great deal of immovable property.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Sgd) C.G. Hope Gill.

P.S. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.





In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 4649/4649/25
and address—not to any person by name, but to—
“The Under-Secretary of State,” Foreign Office, London, S.W. 1.

INDEXED

P.Z.
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THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India
and, by direction of the Secretary of State,
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
14th September, 1931.

Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

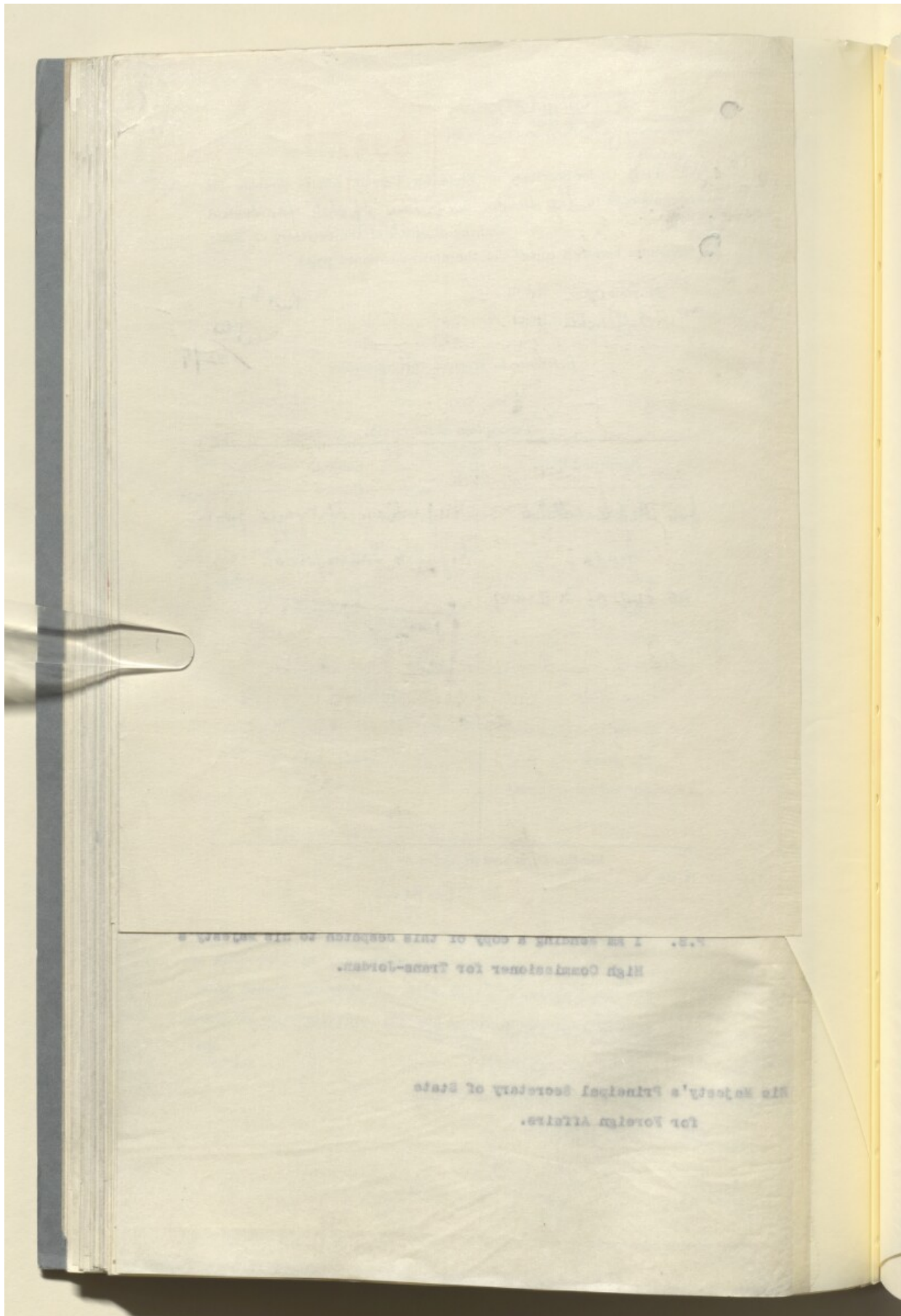
Name and Date.	Subject.
For Representative Jidda no. 249 of 30 Aug.	Migration of Hejazis from Hejaz to Transjordan

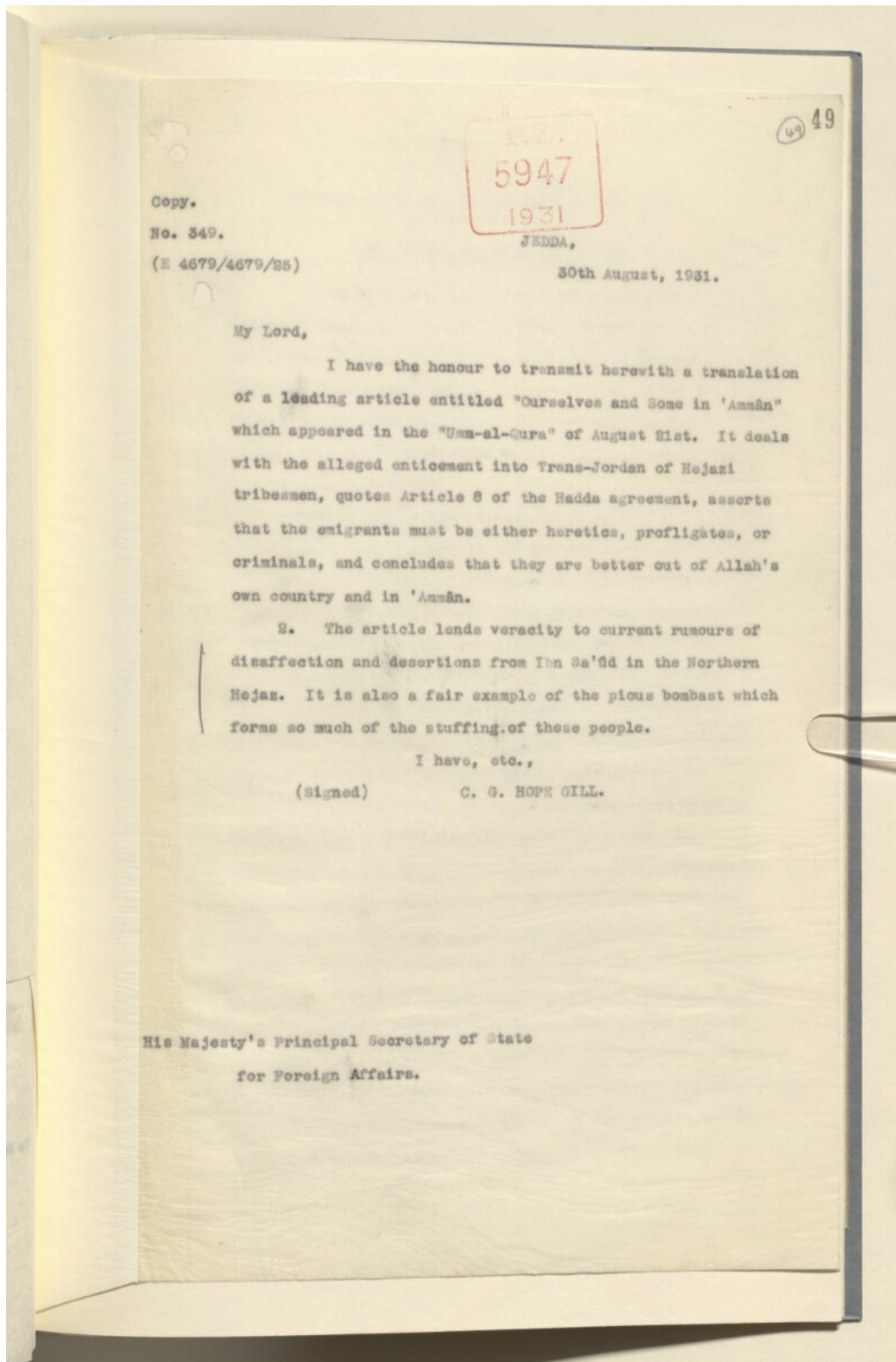
ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
NO. 739 24 SEP. 1931
FROM SECRETARY, POLI. AND
SECRETARY, INDIA OFFICE

18 SEP 1931
MAILS BRANCH

Similar letter sent to *60.*
Amman

14-5180 (2)





Copy.

No. 349.

(E 4679/4679/35)



JEDDA,

30th August, 1931.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of a leading article entitled "Ourselves and Some in 'Ammân" which appeared in the "Umm-al-Qura" of August 21st. It deals with the alleged enticement into Trans-Jordan of Hejazi tribesmen, quotes Article 8 of the Hadda agreement, asserts that the emigrants must be either heretics, profligates, or criminals, and concludes that they are better out of Allah's own country and in 'Ammân.

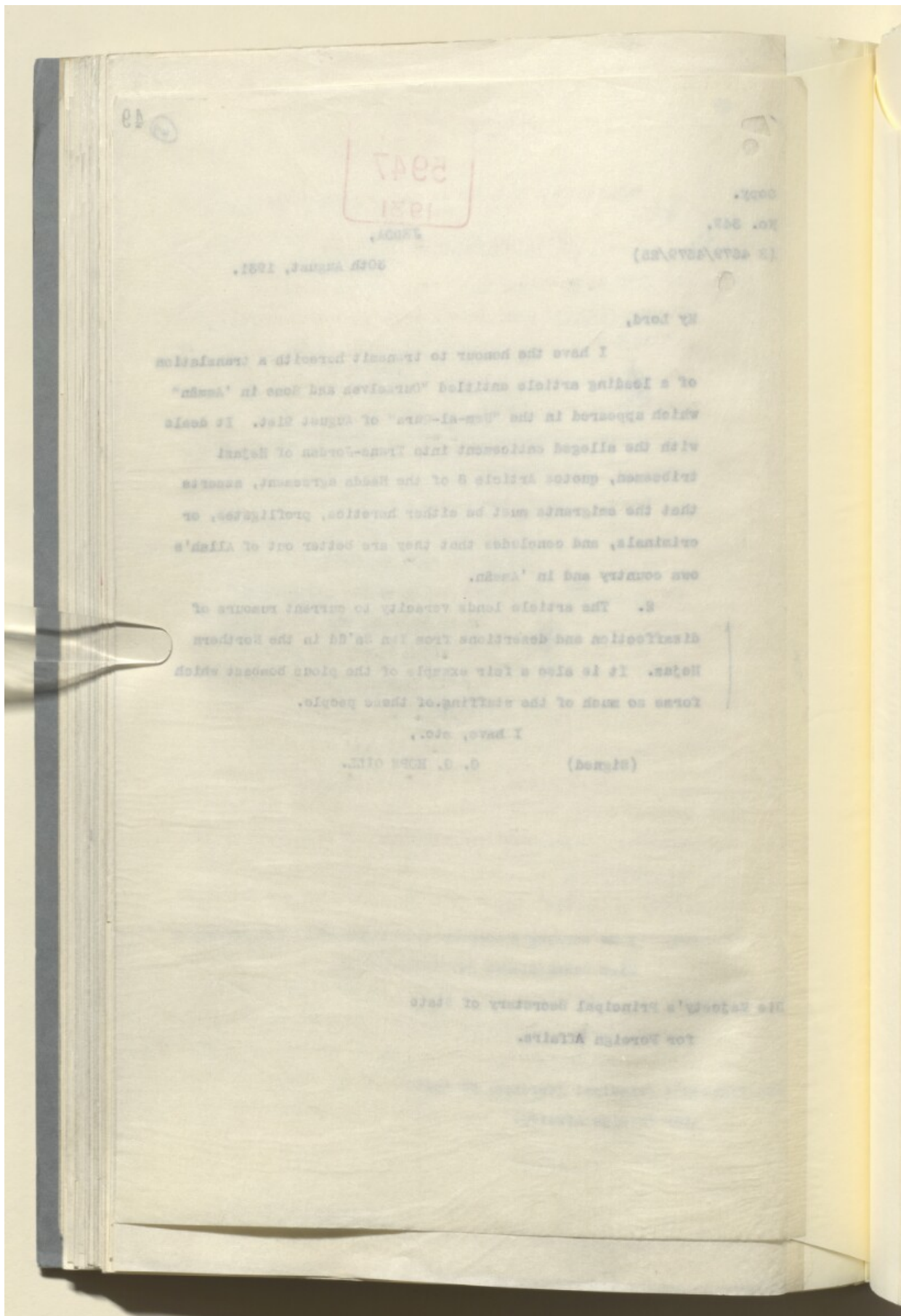
2. The article lends veracity to current rumours of disaffection and desertions from Ibn Sa'îd in the Northern Hejaz. It is also a fair example of the pious bombast which forms so much of the stuffing of these people.

I have, etc.,

(Signed)

C. G. HOPE GILL.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.





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"UMM-AL-QURA" No. 349 of 21st August, 1931.

OURSELVES AND SOME IN 'AMMÂN.

We have read in an issue of "Al Mugattam" received last mail, an article from its correspondent at 'Ammân in which he reports the return of the Amir Abdullah from Egypt, describing how High Highness was kindly received at 'Ammân with welcome and respect. He has also written under a special heading, "Men of the Hejaz", the following:-

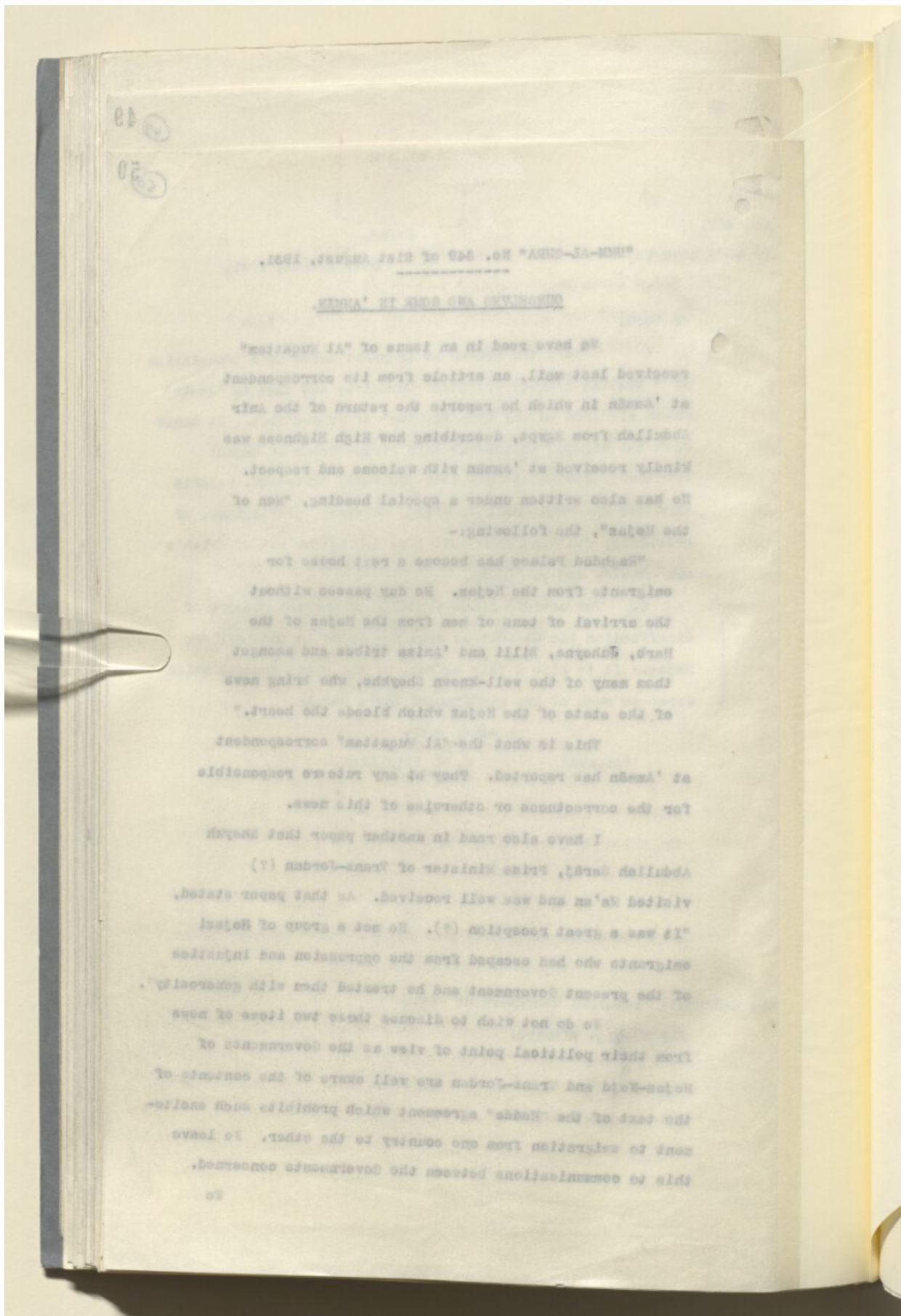
"Raghdad Palace has become a rest house for emigrants from the Hejaz. No day passes without the arrival of tens of men from the Hejaz of the Harb, Juheyna, Billi and 'Aniza tribes and amongst them many of the well-known Sheykhs, who bring news of the state of the Hejaz which bleeds the heart."

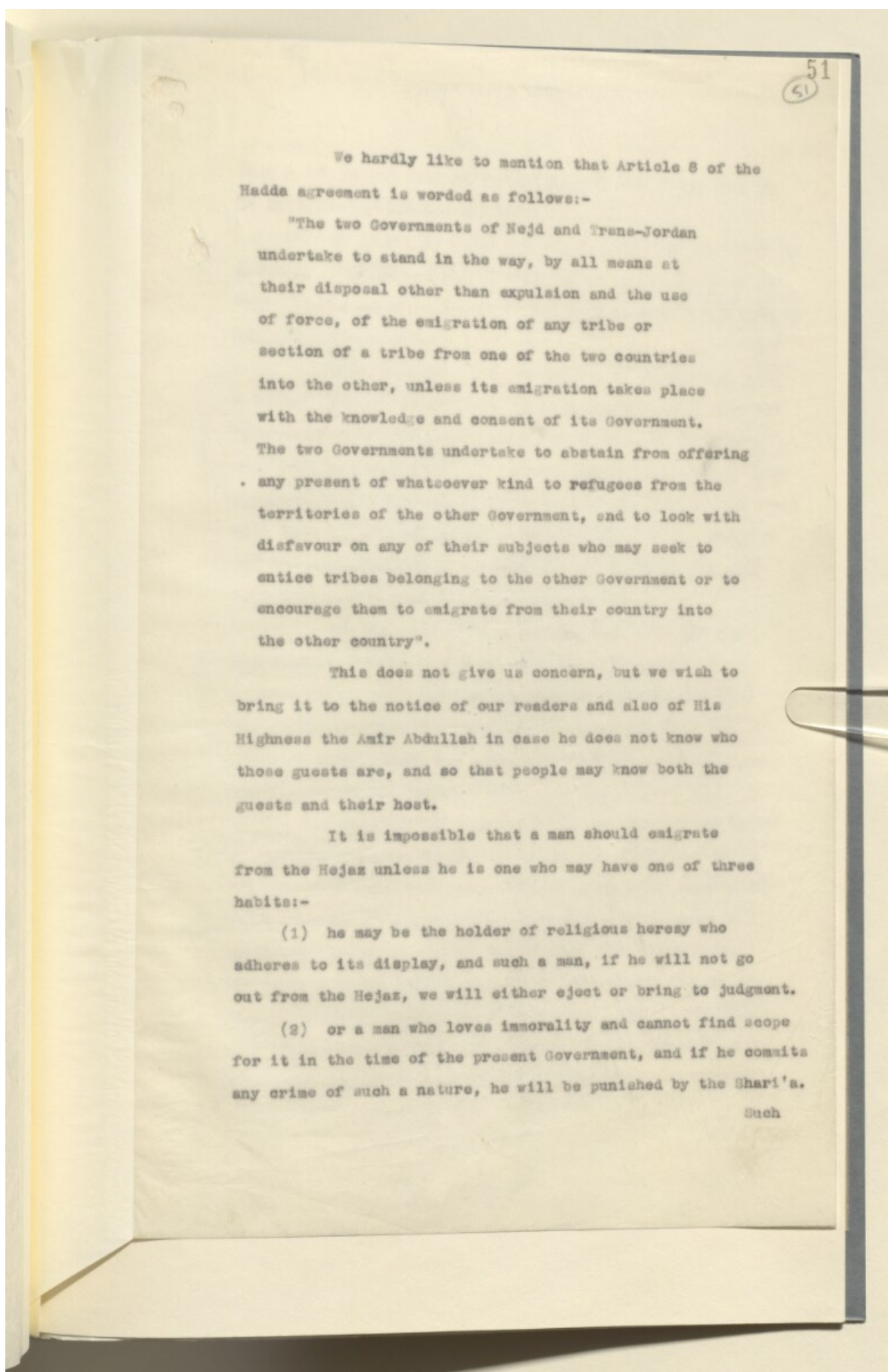
This is what the "Al Mugattam" correspondent at 'Ammân has reported. They at any rate are responsible for the correctness or otherwise of this news.

I have also read in another paper that Sheykh Abdullah Sarâj, Prime Minister of Trans-Jordan (?) visited Ma'an and was well received. As that paper stated, "It was a great reception (?). He met a group of Hejazi emigrants who had escaped from the oppression and injustice of the present Government and he treated them with generosity".

We do not wish to discuss these two items of news from their political point of view as the Governments of Hejaz-Nejd and Trans-Jordan are well aware of the contents of the text of the "Hadda" agreement which prohibits such excitement to emigration from one country to the other. We leave this to communications between the Governments concerned.

We





We hardly like to mention that Article 8 of the Hadda agreement is worded as follows:-

"The two Governments of Hejd and Trans-Jordan undertake to stand in the way, by all means at their disposal other than expulsion and the use of force, of the emigration of any tribe or section of a tribe from one of the two countries into the other, unless its emigration takes place with the knowledge and consent of its Government. The two Governments undertake to abstain from offering any present of whatsoever kind to refugees from the territories of the other Government, and to look with disfavour on any of their subjects who may seek to entice tribes belonging to the other Government or to encourage them to emigrate from their country into the other country".

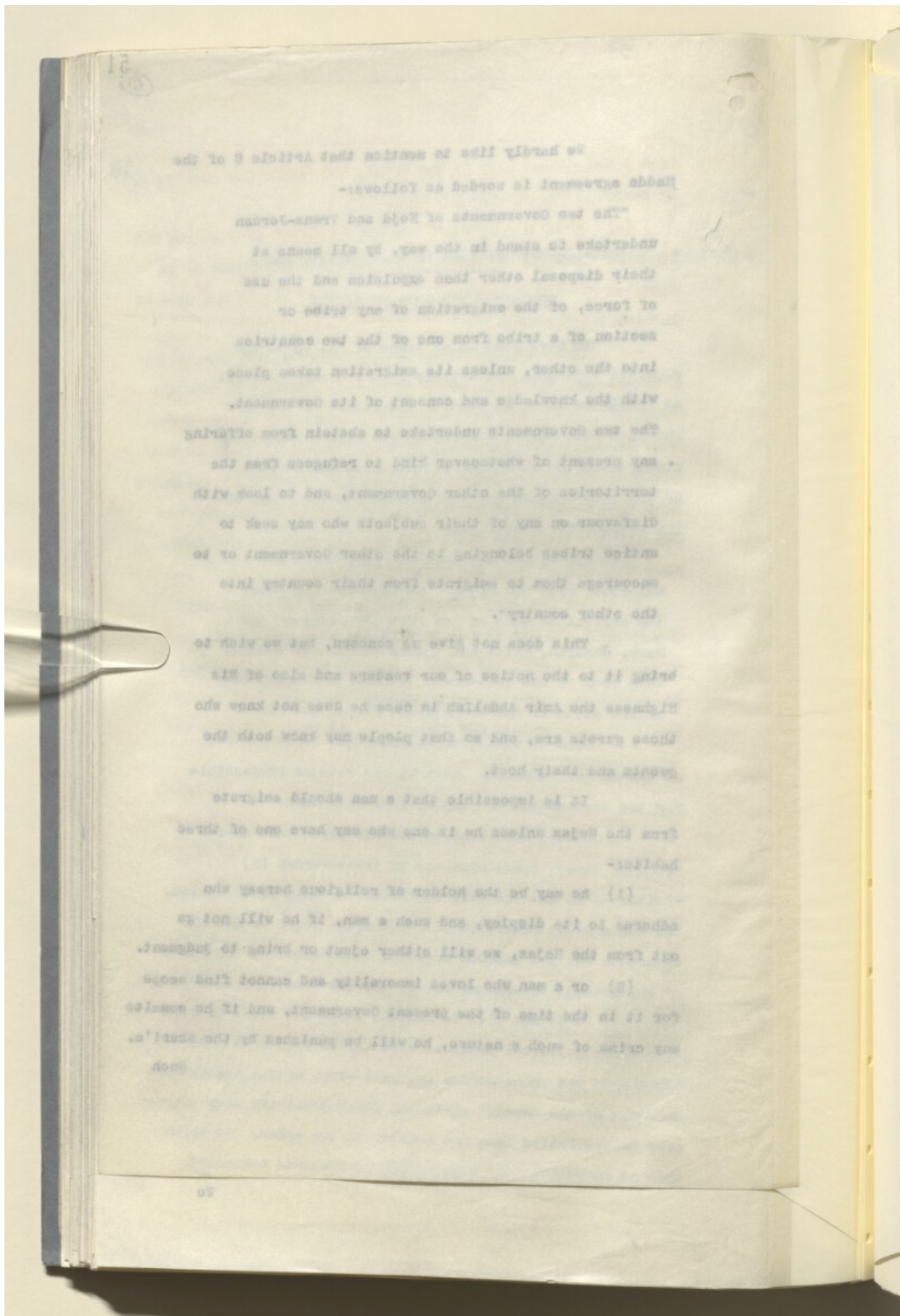
This does not give us concern, but we wish to bring it to the notice of our readers and also of His Highness the Amir Abdullah in case he does not know who these guests are, and so that people may know both the guests and their host.

It is impossible that a man should emigrate from the Hejaz unless he is one who may have one of three habits:-

(1) he may be the holder of religious heresy who adheres to its display, and such a man, if he will not go out from the Hejaz, we will either eject or bring to judgment.

(2) or a man who loves immorality and cannot find scope for it in the time of the present Government, and if he commits any crime of such a nature, he will be punished by the Shari'a.

Such





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Such a man cannot stay in the Hejaz, but 'Ammân may perhaps be suitable for him and his kind.

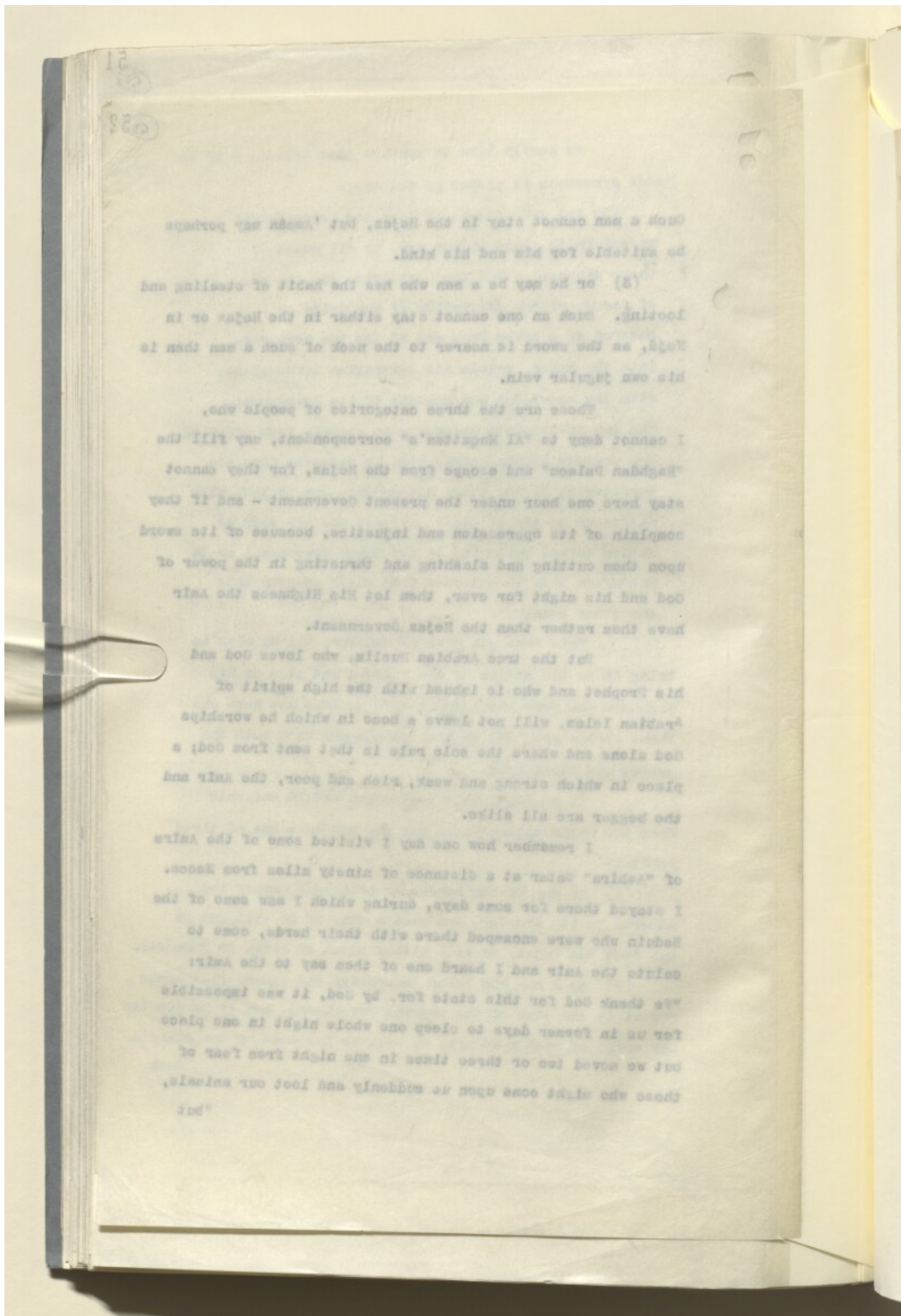
(3) or he may be a man who has the habit of stealing and looting. Such an one cannot stay either in the Hejaz or in Nejd, as the sword is nearer to the neck of such a man than is his own jugular vein.

These are the three categories of people who, I cannot deny to "Al Muqattam's" correspondent, may fill the "Raghdan Palace" and escape from the Hejaz, for they cannot stay here one hour under the present Government - and if they complain of its oppression and injustice, because of its sword upon them cutting and slashing and thrusting in the power of God and his might for ever, then let His Highness the Amir have them rather than the Hejaz Government.

But the true Arabian Muslim, who loves God and his Prophet and who is imbued with the high spirit of Arabian Islam, will not leave a home in which he worships God alone and where the sole rule is that sent from God; a place in which strong and weak, rich and poor, the Amir and the beggar are all alike.

I remember how one day I visited some of the Amirs of "Ashira" Water at a distance of ninety miles from Mecca. I stayed there for some days, during which I saw some of the Beduin who were encamped there with their herds, come to salute the Amir and I heard one of them say to the Amir: "We thank God for this state for, by God, it was impossible for us in former days to sleep one whole night in one place but we moved two or three times in one night from fear of those who might come upon us suddenly and loot our animals,

"but





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but nowadays we can reside wherever we like and go wherever we choose for grazing, and we are in safety and happiness and peace".

Verily since the word of peace and safety went forth to overshadow the places ruled by His Majesty the King in Arabia, it has become well-known to all everywhere. Although there is no real need to speak about it we have only quoted these words as an example to those who have emigrated from the Hejaz to the "Raghdad Palace" at 'Ammân.

If this is confirmed in place of those untrue rumours, then whoever holds a heresy or practises immorality or who desires depravity on earth, will not be one of us, nor we will be of him, and this holy Arabian country shall be rid of such an one, be he who he may; but whoever is imbued with the high spirit of the Islam which God made for himself and his Prophet and his Believers - we praise God for all these that are in our country and in our religion, for gallantry is in our character, loyalty is in our conduct, free independence is in our houses and great peace is under our rule.

"If we like we can deny the speech of people, but they cannot deny our speech".

Let him who is at 'Ammân be happy with his guests and we will be happy in their absence.

"Verily the generous man is beloved by the generous".

